

A
A
0
0
0
6
3
0
2
3
8
4

UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY



ANALYSIS
OF THE
BOOK OF JONAH.
—
MITCHELL.

G DEN



THE LIBRARY
OF
THE UNIVERSITY
OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES



Reference

3/16
3/16

THE
BOOK OF JONAH:

THE TEXT ANALYZED, TRANSLATED, AND
THE ACCENTS NAMED;

BEING
AN EASY INTRODUCTION
TO THE
HEBREW LANGUAGE.

BY THE
REV. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, M.A.,
NORTH PARISH, DUNFERMLINE.



LONDON:
SAMUEL BAGSTER AND SONS,
15, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.
1873.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2008 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

P R E F A C E.

73
1602
1873

BESIDES the opinion that the Book of Jonah is historical, two other views have been advanced: the one, that it is an account of a vision seen by Jonah while in a trance, or state of somnambulism; the other, that it is a parable.

The vision theory is, no doubt, ingenious. Its manifest purpose is to eliminate the miraculous; but even its Author admits that it gets rid of miracles only in part.

In regard to the parabolic theory we would simply remark, that the passage in 2 Ki. xiv. 25, and, more especially, the peculiar character of the references to the narrative made by our Lord (Matt. xii. 38-41; xvi. 4; Lu. xi. 29-32), lead to the conclusion that the work is historical, and worthy of its place in the Sacred Canon.

But we do not propose to enter the arena of controversy. We would only remark that, as seems to us, each of the above theories is attended not with less, but greater difficulty than the acceptance of the Book as a veritable history.

Our object in the choice of the Book of Jonah has been to furnish the beginner with an easy introduction to the study of the Hebrew language; to which end it is admirably adapted by the brevity and pathos of the story, the purity and simplicity of the style, and the poetic chapter it contains.

In the plan here adopted every word of the Book is consecutively taken, grammatically analysed, the meaning given, the pronunciation and accent carefully indicated. The advantage is thus secured that the student's mind becomes impressed with important rules through their recurrence, without taxing the memory; while the book can be opened and used with equal facility at any page, and independently of Bible, Grammar, or Lexicon: the learner being enabled, if necessary, to verify the correctness of his own construing by reference to the literal Translation prefixed to the Analysis.

After mastering this little production no difficulty should be experienced in making further progress, with moderate application, to a thorough knowledge of the Hebrew Scriptures. Should any be thus led forward in their Biblical studies by means of these pages the Author will be abundantly rewarded.

A. M.

DUNFERMLINE, *October 23, 1873.*

1104789

THE BOOK OF JONAH:

ANALYZED, TRANSLATED, AND THE ACCENTS NAMED.

HEBREW ACCENTUATION.

THE system of Hebrew accentuation is complicated and very obscure. It served the purposes of directing the cantillation and logical interpunction. In cantillation it pointed out the stress and tone of the voice in respect of syllables, words, and clauses. But, with all its minuteness, it has failed to preserve the ancient mode of cantillation.

The varied purposes of the accents have rendered their use, as pause points, somewhat uncertain and obscure. This is to be regretted, as certainty on this head would have helped us, in many cases, to the meaning of difficult passages entertained by those learned men, who, in the second or third century, supplied the points and accents with such wonderful care and labour.

As it is, the further investigation of Hebrew accentuation must be left to those whose learning, opportunities, and tastes peculiarly fit them for casting more light on this intricate, though far from unimportant subject.

As an Index to the leading authorities, as well as for its own excellence, we would refer those interested to "Outlines of Hebrew Accentuation," by the Rev. A. B. Davidson, D.D., Professor of Hebrew, etc., Free Church College, Edinburgh.

The Hebrew accents are disjunctive, and conjunctive.

I. Disjunctive accents (טַעֲמִים מְפַסְּקִים) are placed over or under a word, to show that it is to be separated from the word that follows: and—

II. Conjunctive accents (טַעֲמִים מְחַבְּרִים) to indicate that the words bearing them are connected with the words that follow.

The conjunctive accents are all equal in connecting power. One or other of the conjunctives commonly *waits* upon a disjunctive. Hence they have received the name of מְשֻׁרְתִּים servants, or attendants. But, since sentences and members of sentences are separated sometimes in a greater, and sometimes in a less degree from what follows, the disjunctive accents differ considerably in power: their disjunctive power is also of a relative kind, and is ordinarily less in short verses than in long ones (see Jonah ii. 9).

In contradistinction to the conjunctive, as well as from their office of governing the sense of passages by pointing out what words are to be construed together, the Disjunctive accents are called מְשַׁלְּטִים Rulers. They are subdivided as follows according to their respective strength: and an observable alliance commonly subsists between one particular disjunctive and another in their consecution.

CLASS I. קְסָרִים Emperors. Of these there are two, and they indicate the greatest degree of separation.

| | | |
|----------|-------------------|------------|
| Sillū'k | (—) | סִלּוּק : |
| Athnā'ch | (— _h) | אַתְנַחֲחַ |

Sillūk occurs only on the tone syllable of the last word in a verse, and is always followed at the end of the word by the double point (:) called Sōph Pāsū'k (סוֹף פָּסוּק). It is thus distinguished from Methegh, which has the same figure, but is never found under a tone syllable.

CLASS II. מְלָכִים Kings; four in number, and next in separating power to the Emperors:—

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| S'ghōltā' | (— ^h) | סְגֹלְתָא postpositive |
| Zākē'ph Kātō'n | (— ^h) | זָקֵף קָטוֹן |
| Zākē'ph Gādhō'l | (— ^h) | זָקֵף גָּדוֹל |
| Tiphchā' | (— _h) | טִפְחָא |

CLASS III. שְׂרָרִים Princes; six in number, and next in separating power to the Kings:—

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| R'bhī'āgh | (— ^h) | רְבִיעַ |
| Zarkā' | (— ^h) | זָרְקָא postpositive |
| Pashtā' | (— ^h) | פַּשְׁטָא postpositive |
| T'bhīr | (— _h) | תְּבִיר |
| Y'thībḥ | (— _h) | יְתִיב prepositive |
| Shalshe'leth ¹ | (— ^h) | שֵׁלֶשְׁלָח |

CLASS IV. פְּקִידִים Officers; six in number, and weakest of all in separating power:—

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Pāzē'r | (— ^h) | פָּזֵר |
| Karnē' Phārā'h | (— ^h) | קַרְנֵי פָּרָה |
| T'lishā' Gh'dhōlā'h | (— ^h) | תְּלִישָׁא גְדוֹלָה prepositive |

¹ Shalshēleth occurs in the Prose books only with P'sik, in this respect like a conjunctive; and in the Poetic books when without P'sik it is a conjunctive: but some consider the P'sik wrongly placed in the Prose, and that the prosaic Shalshēleth is of itself disjunctive. It occurs only seven times.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| Géresh | (ˊ) | גֶּרֶשׁ |
| Gērsháyim | (ˊˊ) | גֶּרְשָׁיִם |
| P'sík or L'gharmé ¹ | () | פְּסִיק or לְגֶרְמִי postpositive |

The Conjunctive accents are called servants, or attendants (מְטַרְתִּים), are eight in number, and all are equal in conjoining power. They are as follow:—

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| Mūnā'ch | (ֿ) | מוֹנָח |
| Mahpákh | (ֿˊ) | מַהפָּךְ |
| Kadhmā' | (ֿˊˊ) | מַדְמָא |
| Dargā' | (ֿˊˊˊ) | מִדְרָגָא |
| T'lishā' K'tannā'h | (ֿˊˊˊˊ) | תְּלִישָׁא קְטַנָּה postpositive |
| Merkhā' | (ֿˊˊˊˊˊ) | מֶרְכָּא |
| Merkhā' Kh'phulā'h ² | (ֿˊˊˊˊˊˊ) | מֶרְכָּא כְּפֻלָּה |
| Yérach ben Yōmō ³ | (ֿˊˊˊˊˊˊˊ) | יֶרַח בְּנוֹמָא |

The following, which are found only in the metrical books, Psalms, Job, Proverbs, are called Poetic accents. They are six in number. They differ in power. We shall arrange them in order beginning with the strongest.

POETIC DISJUNCTIVES.

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Merkhā' with Mahpákh | (ֿˊˊˊ) | מֶרְכָּא מַהפָּךְ |
| R'bhī'agh with Géresh | (ֿˊˊˊˊ) | רְבִיעַ גֶּרֶשׁ |
| Tiphchá' initial | (ֿˊˊˊˊˊ) | טִפְחָא |

POETIC CONJUNCTIVES.

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Merkhā' with Zarkā' | (ֿˊˊˊˊˊˊ) | מֶרְכָּא זֶרְקָא |
| Mahpákh with Zarkā' | (ֿˊˊˊˊˊˊˊ) | מַהפָּךְ זֶרְקָא |
| Mūnā'ch superior | (ֿˊˊˊˊˊˊˊˊ) | מוֹנָח |

¹ This accent is called L'gharmé when accompanying Munach; with other conjunctives it is P'sík.

² Merkhā Kh'phulāh is placed by some among the lesser disjunctives: it occurs only fourteen times, in attendance on Tiphcha.

³ Yerach serves Karné Pharáh in the sixteen occurrences of that accent: it has no other function in Prose.

K'RI AND K'THIBH.

Upwards of 1000 notes are found in the margin of the ordinary Hebrew Bible. These arose out of a revision of the text by the celebrated Jewish critics, called Masorets (מוֹסְרִים handers down, from מָסַר to deliver). They lived in the beginning of the sixth century. They deemed many passages more or less defective; but, such was their veneration for the sacred text, that they rejected no reading whatever in which the MSS. concurred.

When they came to what seemed to be an erroneous word, they left the text undisturbed, and placed the emendation in the margin with the accompanying note, קְרִי וּכְתִיב *i. e.* read and written. Ex. gr.; in Job xiii. 15, the word *written* (that is found in the text), לֹא is to be read לוֹ. In the case of a redundant word they left it unpointed, and noted in the margin, קְרִי וְלֹא כְתִיב *written, but not read.* Ex. gr.; נָא 2 Ki. v. 18. On the other hand, when they deemed a word wanting to complete the sense, they placed the vowels in the text and the word itself in the margin, with the note קְרִי וְלֹא כְתִיב. Ex. gr.; בָּאֵם Jer. xxxi. 38.

LARGER AND SMALLER LETTERS, Etc.

We have examples of these in Ps. lxxx. 16; Gen. ii. 4; Ps. lxxx. 14; Num. x. 34. The Rabbins find mysteries in these; but, probably they are the mistakes or conceits of copyists. Dilated letters as נ, מ, etc., are a mere expedient to complete the line, as the Hebrews did not divide words which came at the end of lines. Piska (פְּסִקָּא separation) is a space left in the text in the middle of a verse, Ex. gr.; Gen. xxxv. 22. For *puncta extraordinaria*, see Gen. xviii. 9; xxxiii. 4, where unusual punctuation is employed.

For a full account of the Masoretic notes, see Van der Hooght's Hebrew Bible, §§ 23, 25. Nordheimer's Critical Grammar, 2 vols. 8vo., published by Wiley and Putnam, New York, and Bagster's Edition of Gesenius's, will be found full and clear on the whole subject of Hebrew Grammar.

TRANSLATION.

CHAPTER I.

Now (and) the word of Jehovah came (was) to Jonah the son of Amittai, (in) saying, ² Arise, go to Nineveh, that great city (the city the great), and cry against it, because their wickedness has come up before me (before my face). ³ But Jonah arose to flee to Tarshish from (with respect to) the face of Jehovah, and went down to Joppa, and found a ship going to Tarshish, and paid (gave) its fare (wages), and went down into it, to go with them to Tarshish from the face of Jehovah. ⁴ But Jehovah sent forth a great wind upon the sea, and there was a great tempest (shaking) in the sea, so that the ship was like (thought) to be dashed in pieces. ⁵ Then the sailors were afraid, and they cried (each) man to his god; and they threw the implements which (were) in the ship into the sea, to procure relief to themselves (to lighten from upon them). But Jonah had gone down to the (sides) lower room of the ship; and he lay, and was fast asleep (slept heavily). ⁶ Then the master of the crew drew near to him, and said to him, What (to thee) ails thee, who sleepest so? Arise, cry to thy God; perhaps (הֵאֱלֹהִים the true God) God will be propitious to us, that we perish not. ⁷ Then (and) they said each man to his fellow, Come, and let us cast lots, that we may know on whose account this evil (is) upon us. And they cast lots, and the lot fell upon Jonah. ⁸ Then they said to him, Declare now to us, wherefore (on account of whom) this evil (is) upon us. What is thy occupation, and (from) whence hast thou come? What (is) thy country, and from what people (art) thou? ⁹ And he said to them, I am an Hebrew; and I fear Jehovah, the God of heaven, who made the sea and the dry land. ¹⁰ Then the men were greatly afraid (feared a great fear), and they said to him, What (is) this (that) thou hast done? For the men knew that he (was) fleeing from the face of Jehovah, because he had told them. ¹¹ And they said to him, What shall we do to thee, that the sea may be calm to us (from upon us)? for the sea continued to rage (was going and raging). ¹² And he said to them, Take me up, and cast me into the sea; then the sea shall be calm to you (from upon you): for I know that on my account (for the sake of me) this great tempest (is) upon you. ¹³ Then the men rowed hard (broke through the waves) to return (to) the dry land; but they were not able: for the sea was going and raging against them. ¹⁴ Then

they cried to Jehovah, and said, We beseech (thee), O Jehovah, do not (now) let us perish on account of the life of this man, and do not lay upon us innocent blood; for thou, O Jehovah, hast done according as thou hast pleased. ¹⁵ Then they took up Jonah, and cast him into the sea: and the sea ceased (stood) from its raging. ¹⁶ And the men feared exceedingly (feared a great fear) with respect to Jehovah, and they sacrificed a sacrifice to Jehovah, and vowed vows.

CHAPTER II.

BUT Jehovah had prepared a great fish to swallow up Jonah. And Jonah was in the belly of the fish three days and three nights. ² And Jonah prayed to Jehovah, his God, from the belly of the fish. ³ And he said,

I cried to Jehovah on account of my distress (distress to me), and He answered me.

From the womb of Sheol I cried for help, (and) thou heardest my voice.

⁴ For thou hadst cast me into the deep, into the midst (heart) of the seas;
And the flood was flowing round about me:

All thy waves and thy billows were dashing (crossing) against me.

⁵ Then I said, I have been driven from before thine eyes;

But I shall yet (add to) look upon thy holy temple (the temple of thy holiness).

⁶ The waters surrounded me, even to the soul:

The deep encompassed me: sea weed was wrapped about my head.

⁷ I went down to the roots of the mountains;

The earth with her bars was around me for ever.

But thou, Jehovah, my God, didst cause my life to come up from destruction (the sepulchre, pit).

⁸ When my soul fainted within me, I remembered Jehovah:

And my prayer came in unto thee, into thy holy temple (the temple of thy holiness).

⁹ They betaking themselves to vain idols (worshipping idols of vanity) forsake their own mercy.

¹⁰ But I, with the voice of thanksgiving, will sacrifice to thee;

I will pay (that) which I have vowed.

Salvation (is) of Jehovah.

¹¹ And Jehovah spake to the fish, and it vomited Jonah upon the dry land.

CHAPTER III.

THEN the word of Jehovah came (was) to Jonah the second time (in) saying, ² Arise, go to Nineveh, the great city (the city the great), and cry

against it the (crying) proclamation which I am telling (to) thee. ³ And Jonah arose, and went to Nineveh, according to the word of Jehovah. Now Nineveh was a divinely great city (a city great to God), a journey of three days. ⁴ And Jonah began to go into the city a journey of one day, and he cried, and said, Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown. ⁵ And the men of Nineveh believed in God (had confidence in), and they proclaimed a fast, and clothed themselves with sackcloth, from their great one even to their small one (from the old to the young). ⁶ And the word came to the king of Nineveh, and he rose up from his throne, and put off his royal robe from upon him, and clothed himself with sackcloth, and sat in ashes. ⁷ And he had it proclaimed and published in Nineveh by decree of the king and his nobles (great ones), (in) saying, Let neither man nor domestic animals, nor herds nor flocks, taste any thing: let them not pasture, and let them not drink water: ⁸ yea, let them cover themselves with sackcloth, man and beast, and cry mightily (with vehemence) to God. Let them turn each man from his evil way, and from the violence which (is) in their hands. ⁹ Who knows if (the true) God may not turn and have compassion, and desist from the fierceness (heat) of his anger, that we may not be destroyed? ¹⁰ And (the true) God saw their works, that they turned from their evil way; and (the true) God repented of the evil, which he had threatened to do to them; and he did not do (it).

CHAPTER IV.

BUT to Jonah it was evil, a great evil, and he was very angry (it was hot to him). ² And he prayed to Jehovah, and said, Alas! O Jehovah, was not this what I said (my word), while I was yet in my country (still being in my land)? Wherefore I anticipated (the danger) by fleeing towards Tarshish: for I knew that thou art a God gracious and long-suffering, slow to anger, and abounding in loving-kindness, and who repentest concerning evil. ³ Now therefore, O Jehovah, take, I pray thee, my life from me, because better (more good) is my death than my life. ⁴ And Jehovah said, Is thine anger justly kindled (is anger good to thee)? ⁵ Then Jonah went forth from the city, and he sat (on the) east of the city, and made for himself there a booth, and sat under it in the shade, until (that) he should see what would be (was) to the city. ⁶ And Jehovah God prepared a gourd (kikayon, palmerist), and it went up over (from upon) Jonah, to be a shade over his head, to deliver him from his evil. And Jonah rejoiced on account of the gourd with great rejoicing. ⁷ But (the true) God prepared a worm at the going up of the dawn of the next day, and it smote the gourd, and it withered. ⁸ And it (so) was at the rising of the sun that

God appointed a hot east wind; and the sun struck upon the head of Jonah, so that he fainted; and he asked that he might die (his soul to die), for he said, Better is my death than my life. ⁹ Then God said to Jonah, Is anger becoming (good) to thee on account of the gourd? And he said, Anger is good to me, even unto death. ¹⁰ And Jehovah said, Thou wert grieved on account of the gourd, for which (which for it) thou hadst not laboured, and hadst not reared, which sprang up in a night, and died in a night (which was the son of a night, and died the son of a night). ¹¹ And shall not I have compassion upon Nineveh, the great city (the city the great), in which (which in it) there are more than twelve myriads of people, unable (who do not know) to distinguish between their right hand and their left; and (also) many cattle?

יונה :

THE BOOK OF JONAH.

CH. 1. VERSE 1.

1

va-y'hi'

וַיְהִי

CHAPTER I.

וַיְהִי *vav, and, now.* The sixth letter of the alphabet. Used as a numeral, it stands for six. Often used as a continuative, to connect events supposed to be well known; and as a copulative. Here it is called *vav conversive*. That is, it gives to the future the meaning of the preterite.

Vav conversive (וַיְהִי) is in reality the principal letter of the substantive verb וָיָה or הָיָה (some derive it from אָיָה). *Vav conversive* is prefixed, without change of form, to all persons, genders, and numbers. It may be viewed as a fragment of הָיָה *there was, it was so*, used impersonally. Its proper point is páthach (·) followed by daghesh forte. But when the preformative letter of the future has sh'va (·) daghesh forte is not inserted. In this case, however, sh'va is *movable* (sounded), daghesh forte being implied. Stuart's Gr., § 208. Gesenius, 20, 3, *b*; 126, *b*.

Vav prefixed to the preterite is simply a conjunction; but it often gives the preterite the sense of a future, by connecting it with a preceding future, or with an imperative. Some grammarians dispute the conversive power of *vav*, and attribute the changes referred to, to a general principle in language, which regulates the sequence of the tenses. Nordheimer's Crit. Heb. Gr., vol. I., §§ 212-220; Lee's Heb. Gr., Lecture 17; Nicholson's Ewald's Heb. Gr., Ed. London, 1836, §§ 296, 299; 610-620. Ges. 48, *b*. (25, 34.)

(—)

This small perpendicular mark is *méthegh*, which usually denotes a secondary, or half accent, as in *undertake*. The verbs וָיָה and הָיָה when they take formative, or other prefixes with a short vowel, employ *méthegh* after such vowel, as לְהָיָה, יְהָיָה, etc. But editions of the Bible vary somewhat in the insertion of *méthegh*, and some omit it here.

| CH. I. | VERSE 1. | Méthegh affects only the <i>manner</i> of reading. |
|-----------|----------|--|
| | | Stuart's Grammar, § 87; Nordheimer's Grammar, §§ 62-69, vol. I. Ges. 16, 2. |
| b | (—) | The asterisk refers to Rabbinical note at bottom of page, viz., <i>הפטרות יום כפור למנוחה</i> which means that this is the beginning of the Prophetic Haphtorah for the <i>evening</i> of the Day of Atonement. The Haphtorah ends with the Book of Jonah, as indicated by the words <i>עד כאן</i> , <i>thus far</i> . |
| 2 | יְהִי | The Prophetic Haphtorah, for the <i>morning</i> of the same day, is Isa. lvii. 14, to end of lviii. |
| (y'hi) | | Third pers. sing. fut. masc. apocopate Kal (<i>nude form</i> , i. e. apocopated without the addition of a furtive vowel. Stuart, § 283 γ; Ges. 48) of the substantive verb יְהִי=הָיָה <i>to be, to exist</i> . Full form of third pers. sing. future masc. Kal יְהִי יְהִי apocopate יְהִי, with vav conversive וְיְהִי. Daghés forte is omitted from the yodh, because, probably, of the difficulty in pronouncing yodh doubled with sh'va under it. Páthach, here, is long by position, because there is an implied daghés in the yodh: and méthegh is usually employed after a short vowel made long by position. Viewing vav as conversive, the translation would be as follows, <i>! it was (that) דְּבַר-יְהוָה</i> the word of Jehovah יְהִי was, or came, אֶל-יוֹנָה to Jonah. |
| a | (—) | An accent, viz., pashtá, postpositive and lesser disjunctive of third class. Pashtá and kadhma are of the same form, but the former is always on the last letter, or repeated on a penult tone syllable; the latter is only on the tone syllable, or sometimes serving in place of méthegh with géresh, to which kadhma is the usual conjunctive attendant. See 65, a. The accents are divided into two great classes: viz., those that separate words or parts of sentences from each other, called <i>disjunctives</i> ; and those which show that words are to be closely connected in the reading, or in the sense, or in both, called <i>conjunctives</i> . The accents mark the tone syllable; serve as signs of interpunction; and regulate the reading, or rather cantillation of the Scriptures. St. 95-97; Ges. 15. Stuart divides the disjunctive accents into three classes: Nordheimer and Gesenius into four. See 11, a. |
| 3 | דְּבַר | Construct state of דְּבַר <i>a word</i> (λόγος), noun mas. fourth declension (according to the arrangement in Moses Stuart's |

CH.
I.

VERSE 1.

Grammar, and in that of Gesenius). This declension includes 'all dissyllabic nouns with kaméts pure in the ultimate, and kaméts or tseré pure in the penult. In Hebrew there are no inflections to mark cases, as in Latin and Greek. *Case* is marked, as in English, either by the relation it bears to the sentence, as subject, object, etc., or, by its relation to some specific part of it, as regimen or construct state, or by related prepositions, expressed or understood. When two nouns come together, the *second* of which is to be translated as a genitive, a change is made upon the *first* which is thus placed in regimen, or what is called the construct state. (A noun standing immediately before another, not in the genitive, is in the case absolute.) A noun in the construct state, and that which follows it, are usually pronounced as if they were one word. To facilitate this, the first, if possible, undergoes contraction, and the stress of the voice rests chiefly on the second.

(.) דָּבָר has no accent, because followed by makképh. (3, b.) The dot in dáleth is daghesh lene. It is inserted because the preceding long vowel is separated from the dáleth by the disjunctive accent pashtá. St. § 79, 3; Ges. 21. The effect of daghesh lene is to remove the *h*-sound, or aspiration from the dáleth. The daghesh lene is rejected from the ב, because the ב is preceded by sh'va vocal. St. § 80, a; Ges. 21, 2.

(-) Makkáph (מְקַוֵּה), or makképh (מְקַוֵּה connector), like our English hyphen connects words together, and makes them one in respect to interpunction and reading. Hence a word preceding makképh never has a tone accent. It often, as here, connects a noun in the construct state with the noun that follows, used mostly in words closely connected. St. §§ 88, 89, and notes. Ges. 16.

יְהוָה
יְהוָה

y'hō-vā'h

A noun mas. proper name of (יְהוָה) the true God. The later Hebrews, misled by superstition, or by misinterpreting such passages as Ex. xx. 7; Lev. xxiv. 11, deemed this name so holy that it might not even be pronounced. Therefore whenever this *nomen tetragrammaton* occurred in the sacred text they usually read יְהוָה in its place. Thus the vowels of the noun יְהוָה are in the Masoretic, or pointed text, placed under the four letters יהוה, excepting that the initial *yodh* receives a simple, and not a compound sh'va. Prefixes, how-

| CH. I. | VERSE 1. | |
|-----------|-----------------|--|
| | | ever, receive the same vowels as if they were followed by אֶלֶּךָ . Thus, לִיהֹנֶה , בִּיהֹנֶה , מִיהֹנֶה , וְיִהֹנֶה . |
| a | (־) | Zaképh katón, a disjunctive accent of the second class. (2, a.) |
| 5 | אֶל־ | Construct form (in which only it is found). Ground form אֶלֶּה . By apocope it becomes אֶל , originally a noun and still found in the suffix forms both sing. and pl. Now used as a preposition. Almost always followed by makképh. It signifies <i>to, into, towards, ad, versus, πρὸς, εἰς</i> . |
| a | (-) | Makképh. (3, b.) |
| 6 | יוֹנָה | Proper name of the prophet <i>Jonah</i> . Noun of tenth declen. accus. case, governed by prep. אֶל־ . The fem. noun of the same form signifies <i>a dove</i> , יוֹנָה pl. יוֹנִים . |
| a | (־) | An accent, merkhá, conjunctive. (2, a.) |
| 7 | בֵּן־ | Construct state of בֵּן (for בֶּנֶה , from the root בָּנָה to build) <i>a son</i> . Daghésh lene is rejected from ב , because the preceding vowel has not a disjunctive accent. בֵּן like אֶבֶן , אֶחָד , אֶשֶׁת , בֵּית , בַּת , etc., is an anomalous noun. The form of the construct state is occasionally בֵּן , as Jonah iv. 10; Pro. xxx. 1; Deut. xxv. 2; and with pr. n. בְּנִי . בְּנִי my son; בְּנֵי his son. Plural בָּנִים , const. בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל sons of Israel. |
| a | (-) | Makképh. (3, b.) |
| 8 | אֱמִתַּי | <i>Amittai</i> (true), proper name of the father of Jonah. Root אָמַן truth. |
| a | (־) | Tipchá posterius, disjunctive accent of the second class. (2, a, 11, a.) |
| 9 | לְאַמֵּר | לְ the twelfth letter of the Hebrew alphabet. As a numeral it signifies thirty. Here an inseparable preposition, of which there are four, viz., בְּ <i>in, by</i> , Root בָּיַת <i>house, interior</i> ; כְּ <i>like, as</i> , Root כֵּן <i>thus, so</i> ; לְ <i>to, of</i> , Root אָל <i>to</i> ; and מִן <i>from</i> , Root מִן <i>from</i> ; the <i>nun</i> disappears by assimilation. The proper point of לְ , בְּ , and כְּ is sh'va simple. Followed by composite sh'vas these letters take, by affinity, the corresponding short vowels. Hence, followed by chatéph seghól, sh'va is changed into seghól, thus לְאַמֵּר ; but א in the middle of a word, often drops comp. sh'va, and quiesces in the preceding vowel, and lengthens it. Thus לְאַמֵּר becomes לֵאמֹר , לְאֱלֹהִים becomes לֵאלֹהִים , etc. So also of ב and כ . |
| 10 | אֲמֹר | Inf. construct Kal of verb אָמַר <i>to say, to bring to light</i> , a verb אָמַר . אֲמֹר to speak to any one. The construct |

VERSE 1.

infinitive of this verb, with לָ, is always contracted, as in the text.

(: —)

Sillúk (—) stop, or pause. In connection with the two large points (: soph pasúk, verse end) which follow it, it is named sillúk with soph pasúk (סִלּוּק בְּסוֹף פָּסוּק), *pause at the end of a verse*. Sillúk occurs only on tone syllable of last word in a verse; and is always followed by soph pasúk. Sillúk is easily distinguished from méthegeh. They are the same in form, but the latter is never found under a tone syllable.

VERSE 2.

קוים

Sing. m. imper. Kal of verb (ע"י) קוים *to arise, to stand*. Fut. יקוים, apoc. יקום, ויקום (vay-yā'-kōm). קוים followed by בָּ, to stand, to persist in. By לָ, to stand by, near; also to withstand, oppose, attack. By מִן, to desist from. By לִפְנֵי (liph-nē) to stand before, attend upon. By מֵאַחֲרַי, to stand behind.

(—)

T'lishá k'tannáh, postpositive, conjunctive accent. The accents, very generally, mark the tone syllable. Exceptions, however, are numerous. Eight of them are confined to one position, wherever the tone may be. S'gholtá, pashtá, zarká, and t'lishá k'tannáh are always on the *last* letter of the word, and are called postpositive; while tiphehá antierius, y'thibh, t'lishá gh'dholáh, and géresh, in the composite accent r'bhíagh géresh, are always on the first letter, and are called prepositive. (See 2, a.)

לֵךְ

Sing. mas. imperative Kal of הָלַךְ or יָלַךְ, *to go, to walk*. Fut. ילך, וילך; imperative with הֵ paragogic הָלַךְ; with הֵ omitted, לֵךְ; infinitive absolute הָלוֹךְ; inf. const. לֹכֵךְ, with suffix לֹכְתִי; participle active הֹלֵךְ. Followed by בָּ, to go into, to enter. By לָ, to go to. By אֶל, to go against, oppose. By עַל, to go towards. By עִם, to go with, accompany. By אִתּוֹ, to walk with, associate with. By אַחֲרַי, to go after; follow, to be a follower of, to worship.

ף

Final kaph with sh'va. Every *movable* consonant, *i. e.* every consonant which, being *sounded*, does not quiesce, nor coalesce, has a sh'va either expressed or implied. In general, sh'va is not expressed at the end of words, but only implied: as קם for קם. The exceptions are, first, when the final syllable ends with two consonants, as לַמְדִּית (la-mádhit); and second, in the case of kaph final, as here.

(—)

Dargá, conjunctive accent. (Sec 2, a.)

| CH. | VERSE 2. | |
|-----|----------------|--|
| I. | | |
| 13 | אֶל- | Prep. <i>to</i> . (See 5.) |
| a | el | |
| | (˘) | Makképh. (See 3, <i>b</i> .) |
| 14 | נִינְוָה | Prop. name of <i>Nineveh</i> , the ancient metropolis of Assyria; |
| | nī-n'vê'h | on eastern bank of the Tigris, opposite the place where Mosul now stands on the west bank. Accus. governed by prep. ל. |
| a | (ֿ) | Méthegh, a secondary accent. (See 1, <i>a</i> .) It usually, as here, is inserted after a long vowel, next before the tone syllable, and followed by sh'va vocal. |
| l | (ֿ) | T'bhír, disjunctive accent of third class. (See 2, <i>a</i> , and 11, <i>a</i> .) |
| 15 | הָעִיר | Written fully would be הָעִיר. הָ the definite article. Originally it, probably, was a demonstrative pronoun. It is used sometimes as such in the sacred text: sometimes, also, as a relative. The complete form is הָל; but it is commonly written הֿ with daghesh forte after it. The daghesh is compensative for the lámedh which is always assimilated to the first letter of the word to which the article is prefixed. Nordh. vol. I., 32. Before א, ע, and ר, which do not admit of daghesh forte, páthach becomes kaméts, as here. |
| | hā-ghîr | |
| 16 | עִיר | Subst. fem., plural עָרִים, once עִירִים <i>a city, a town</i> ; in apposition with נִינְוָה. Root, probably עָרַר to wake, to be awake. Belongs to first declension, which comprises all nouns of one or more syllables, whose vowels are all immutable. |
| | (ghîr) | |
| a | (ֿ) | Accent merkhá, conjunctive. (See 2, <i>a</i> .) |
| 17 | הַגְּדוֹלָה | הֿ the def. article with its appropriate point, and followed by daghesh compensative (ֿ) for the syncopated lámedh. (See 15.) When a noun has the article, the adjective agreeing with it, must also have it. |
| | hag-g'dhō-lā'h | |
| 18 | גְּדוֹלָה | Fem. form of the adjective גְּדוֹל construct גְּדוֹל <i>great, large, elder, eldest</i> . The lámedh of the article is assimilated to the gimél, and the daghesh forte indicates this. |
| | (g'dhō-lā'h) | |
| a | (ֿ) | Tipchhá posterius, disjunctive accent, second class. 2, <i>a</i> , 11, <i>a</i> . |
| 19 | וּקְרָא | וּ vav with shurék. This is, simply, the copulative conjunction, <i>and</i> . The usual pointing is sh'va simple, thus וּ; but before sh'va vocal either simple or composite, standing |
| | ū-k'rā' | |

| CH. I. | VERSE 2. | |
|-----------|-------------------------|---|
| | | under a letter not a guttural, also before ב, מ, פ, it takes shurék: as וְקָרָא, וְיָהֵב, וְיָבִיחַ, etc. St. 152, c. Shurék, a point in the bosom of י, cholém above and long chirík below the line, are conjoined to vav and yodh by a sort of coalescence or contraction. (52.) Dr. Paul's Hebrew Gr. 56. |
| a | קָרָא (k'rā) | Sing. mas. imp. Kal of verb קָרָא (ל"א) <i>to call out, to cry</i> ; fut. יִקְרָא. Followed by בְּשֵׁם to call on the name of, invoke. By ל to call upon, invoke, proclaim to, summon, invite. By לֵא to call out to. By עַל to cry out to, to cry out against; by אַחֲרָי to call after one. |
| b | (־) | Munách, a conjunctive accent. (2, a.) |
| 20 | עָלֶיהָ ghā-le'-hā | Suffix state of prep. עַל, originally a noun. Ground form עָלָה; constr. pl. עָלַי; with suff. עָלַי, עָלָיָהּ, עָלָיו, עָלֶיהָ, etc. Verb עָלָה to go up. This prep. is of frequent occurrence, and of extensive meaning, <i>in, on, upon, over, towards, against</i> , etc. The suffix here is יָהּ which is the form of the 3 fem. sing. suff. to plural. עַל and several other preps. often take such suffixes as are usually attached to the plural. Here the meaning is <i>against</i> it. St. 407, b, and 336. Ges. 101. |
| a | (־) | Athnách, disjunctive accent of first class. (2, a.) |
| 21 | כִּי kī | Properly a rel. pron. Here a relative causal particle, <i>because, since</i> . It has no tone accent because followed by makképh. Dagh. lenc, on account of preceding disj. accent. |
| a | (-) | Makképh. (3, b.) |
| b | (־) | Méthegh, a secondary accent. (1, a, 23, b.) |
| 22 | עָלָתָהּ ghā-l'thā'h | 3 s. fem. pret. Kal of verb עָלָה (פ" gut. and ל"ה), fut. יַעֲלֶה <i>to go up, to ascend</i> . Followed by אֶל to ascend into. By לָ to ascend to, to go up to. By עַל to rise above. |
| a | (־) | Méthegh (1, a, 14, a), used here after a long vowel, next before tone syllable, and followed by sh'va vocal. |
| b | (־) | Accent merkha, conjunctive. (2, a.) |
| 23 | רָעָתָם rā-ghā-thā'm | Nom. s. fem. of subst. of tenth declension רָעָה <i>evil, wickedness, calamity</i> ; with suff. רָעָתִי my wickedness; רָעָתֵנוּ our wickedness. |
| a | ם־ | Third pl. masc. suff. to a sing. noun; רָעָתָם their wickedness. |
| b | (־) | Méthegh, used on second syllable before tone, being a simple one. |
| c | (־) | Accent tiphchá posterius, disj., second class. (2, a, 11, a.) |
| 24 | לִפְנֵי l'phā-nāi | Composed of insep. prep. לָ and first pers. sing. suffix state of פָּנִים, const. פָּנַי, pl. used for sing. פָּנָה <i>the face</i> ; פָּנִי |

| | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|---|
| CH. I. | VERSE 2. | my face; לְפָנַי before me; páthach being in pause, is changed to kaméts. Verb פָּנָה to turn. Daghésb lene omitted from the pe because immediately preceded by sh'va vocal. |
| a | (: —) | Sillúk with sôph pasúk, pause at the end of a verse. (10, a.) |
| | VERSE 3. | |
| 25 | וַיָּקָם vay-yā'-kom | 1 vav conversive (1). Méthebh is rejected after páthach, because followed by daghésb forte; daghésb forte is inserted because the yodh has a vowel of its own. (Nordh. vol. I., 28.) The point, here, (ר) under koph, is not kaméts, but kaméts chatúph, and is sounded as short ö (nöt). Cases of this sort can sometimes be determined only by etymology; but the figure (ר) followed by sh'va simple without méthebh between them, is short o in an unaccented syllable. |
| a | (—) | Mahpákh, conjunctive accent. (2, a.) |
| 26 | יָקָם (yā'-kom) | Third pers. m. sing. future apoc. Kal of קָם (ע"ו) to arise, to stand. Fut. יָקָם apoc. יָקָם and, as here, יָקָם. (11, 25.) |
| 27 | יוֹנָה yō-nā'h | Proper name of the prophet <i>Jonah</i> . (6.) |
| a | (—) | Pashtá, postpos., disjunctive accent of the third class. (2, a.) |
| 28 | לְבָרָה libh-rō'ach | ל an inseph. prep. Its appropriate point is sh'va simple. This holds also of preps. ב and פ. But before composite sh'vas they take the corresponding short vowel, as בְּחֵירוֹן בְּחֹלִי (lo-chöli). Before monosyllables or barytone dissyllables they usually take kaméts, as לְבָרָה, לְבָרָה. Before simple sh'va they take short chirík, as here. St. 152, b, 137; Ges. 100. |
| 29 | בְּרָה (bb'rō'ach) | Dagh. lene rejected from beth, because it follows a vowel. בְּרָה construct inf. Kal (with páthach furtive) of בְּרָה ("ל" guttural) to pass through, to flee, to flee away. Fut. יִבְרָה. |
| a | (—) | Munách, a conjunctive accent. (2, a.) |
| b | (—) | Páthach furtive. This is a short páthach sounded before its consonant, and employed for ease and euphony, when a word has either of the gutturals ה (ה with mappík, which shows that the letter is movable), ח, ע, at the end of its final syllable, preceded by a long vowel not of the A class. St. 69. |
| 30 | תַּרְשִׁישָׁה tar-shí'-shāh | Prop. name of <i>Tarshish</i> . Locality somewhat doubtful; but supposed to be Tartessus, or modern Cadiz, south west of Spain. Phœnician colonists probably settled here. The תַּרְשִׁישִׁי at the end of תַּרְשִׁישִׁי, is called ה directive, or ה locale, or ה paragogic. סֹדֶם Sodom, סָדְמָה towards Sodom; תַּרְשִׁישִׁי Tarshish, תַּרְשִׁישָׁה towards Tarshish. Nordh. I., 642; St. |

| CH. 1. | VERSE 3. | |
|-----------|----------------------------|--|
| a | (־ֿ) | 2407, <i>g</i> ; Ges. 88. Dagħ. lene in the tau, because preceded by an implied silent sh'va. |
| 31 | מִלִּפְנֵי mil-liph-nē' | Zaképh katón, disjunc. accent of second class. (2, <i>a</i> , 4, <i>a</i> .) ִפְּ from, an inseparable prepos., contraction of לִפְּנֵי, which is the construct state of לִפְּנֵי, signifying a part of any thing. The daghesh forte doubles the lámedh and compensates for the nun. ל an inseparable prep. (28, 24.) Followed by sh'va simple, it takes short chirík. |
| 32 | פְּנֵי (p'nē) | Construct state of pl. (but with meaning of the singular) פְּנֵי the face. לִפְּנֵי to the face of, before. Dagħ. lene omitted from פ, because it is preceded by a vowel. |
| a | (־ֿ) | Tiphchá posterius, disjunctive accent of second class. (18, <i>a</i> , 2, <i>a</i> , 11, <i>a</i> .) |
| 33 | יְהוָה y'hō-vā'h | Proper name of <i>Jehovah</i> , the true God. (4.) |
| a | (־ֿ) | Athnách, disj. accent, first class. (20, <i>a</i> , 2, <i>a</i> .) |
| 34 | וַיֵּרֶד vay-yē'-redh | וַיֵּרֶד vav conversive. (1.) Here it has páthach and is followed by daghesh forte, which is the regular pointing of vav conversive. |
| a | (־ֿ) | Kadhmá, conjunctive accent. (2, <i>a</i> .) |
| 35 | יֵרֵד (yē'-redh) | 3 sing. mas. fut. Kal of יֵרֵד fut. יֵרֵד, with vav conv. וַיֵּרֵד imp. יֵרֵד, to go down, to descend. Hiphil הוֹרִיד. A verb פִּי originally פִּי. |
| | | Vav conv. frequently (as here) makes the word milghél, and consequently shortens the final vowel if long. St. 208, note 2. A word with the tone on the ultimate is called (מִלְרָע) milrágh; with the tone on the penult is called (מִלְגֵּל) milghél. St. 99, note. The place whither has sometimes לָ, sometimes ל prefixed, or is put in the acc. with or without ה־ paragogic. |
| 36 | יָפֹה yā-phō' | Japho, <i>Joppa</i> (beauty, יָפֹה to shine, to be bright), a maritime city in the tribe of Dan, and the modern Jâpha, or Yâpha. The accus. case is often denoted by יָפֹה, יָפֹה. Often it has no distinctive sign. Here the noun is in the accus. of place. St. 428, 2. Ges. 116. |
| a | (־ֿ) | Géresh, disjunctive accent, third class. (2, <i>a</i> .) |
| 37 | וַיָּמָצָא vay-yim-tsä' | וַיָּמָצָא vav conv. (1, 34.) |
| a | יָמָצָא (yim-tsā') | 3 sing. mas. fut. Kal of יָמָצָא, imp. יָמָצָא inf. יָמָצָא to come to, arrive at, to find. A verb יָמָצָא. |

| CH. I. | VERSE 3. | |
|-----------|---------------|---|
| b | (—) | Dargá, conj. accent. (12, b, 2, a.) |
| c | (—) | The asterisk refers to Rabbinical note stating that some copies substitute merkhá for dargá. |
| 38 | אֲנִיָּהּ | Subst. f. <i>a ship</i> , tenth dec. pl. אֲנִיָּהּ, אֲנִיָּהּ, אֲנִיָּהּ men of ships, sailors; אֲנִיָּהּ a fleet. St. 380. |
| | ōniy-yā'h | |
| a | (—) | The perpendicular line after the word, a disjunctive of the third class, is called l'gharmé, when as here accompanied by munách on the tone syllable: in other cases it is called p'sik. |
| 39 | בָּאָה | Act. part. fem. of בּוֹא (bō) pret. בָּאָה, fem. בָּאָה fut. יָבוֹא <i>to go in, to enter, to go</i> ; a doubly anomalous verb אָבָא and עָוָה. The beth has daghesh lene, because the preceding vowel in which ה quiesces is separated by the disjunctive accent. |
| | bā-ā'h | |
| a | (—) | Munách, conj. accent. (38, a, 29, a, 2, a.) |
| 40 | תַּרְשִׁישִׁי | Prop. name of <i>Tarshish</i> . (30.) Accus. of place. Dagh. lene omitted from tau, preceding word not having a disjunctive accent upon it. |
| | thar-shi'sh | |
| a | (—) | R'bhiagh, disj. accent of third class. (2, a, 11, a.) |
| 41 | וַיָּבֹא | וַיָּבֹא conv. (1, 34.) |
| | vay-yit-tē'n | |
| 42 | יָבֹא | For יָבֹא, 3 sing. m. fut. Kal of יָבֹא, fut. also יָבֹא, and 1 pl. יָבֹא, imp. יָבֹא, with ה parag. יָבֹא, inf. abs. יָבֹא, const. יָבֹא (for יָבֹא), with suffix יָבֹא <i>to give</i> , followed by accus. of the thing. A verb יָבֹא. |
| | (yit-tē'n) | |
| a | (—) | Kadhmá, conjunctive accent, of the same form as pashtá. For distinction see 2, a. |
| 43 | שִׂכָּרָהּ | Suffix state of mas. noun of fourth dec. שִׂכָּר <i>wages, hire, reward</i> . The suff. is 3 s. fem., her hire, the ship's hire. ה־ the suff. draws the tone forward, and causes the first kaméts to fall away. The point in the ה is mappík, מַפְיָק, <i>producens</i> , indicating that the letter is movable. St. 84, note. Ges. 14. |
| | s'khā-rā'h | |
| a | (—) | Géresh, disj. accent, third class. (36, a, 2, a.) |
| 44 | וַיֵּרֶד | Vav conv. and 3 s. m. fut. apoc. Kal of וַיֵּרֶד <i>to go down, to descend</i> . (34, 35.) |
| | vay-yō'-redh | |
| a | (—) | Mahpákh, conj. accent. (25, a, 2, a.) |
| 45 | כָּהּ | Insep. prep. כָּ with 3 s. fem. suff. <i>into her</i> (the ship). (9, 43.) Beth with dagh. lene after an implied silent sh'va. St. 408, and 79, 2. Ges. 21. |
| | bāh | |

CH. I. VERSE 3.

- a (—) Pashtá, disjunctive. (2, a.)
- 46 לְבוֹא Insep. prep. לְ. Its appropriate point is sh'va simple; but before monosyllables and barytone dissyllables לְ, בְ, and ז usually take kaméts.
- 47 בּוֹא Infin. of בּוֹא to go. (39.) Dagh. lene rejected from beth, because preceded by a vowel. The accent is mahpákh, conjunctive. (44, a.)
- 48 עִמָּהֶם Prep. עִם with 3 pl. m. suffix, with, cum. From עָמַד to gather, collect, join together; with suff. עִמִּי with him, עִמָּם and עִמָּהֶם with them. Dagh. forte in mem represents the final mem of the root. The accent is pashtá, postpos., and disj. (2, a.)
- 49 תַּרְשִׁישָׁה Proper name of *Tarshish*, with תַּר paragogic, toward Tarshish. (30.) Dagh. lene in tau, because of the implied silent sh'va under the preceding mem.
- a (—) Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (30, a.)
- 50 מִלְּפָנַי Composed of insep. preps. מִ, and לְ, and const. pl. state of פָּנִים the face. Lit., from with respect to the face of. (31, 32.) The accent is tiphchá posterius, disj., second class. (32, a.)
- 51 יְהוָה: Proper name of *Jehovah*. (4.)
- a (—) Sillúk with soph pasúk: pause at end of a verse. (10, a.)

VERSE 4.

- 52 וַיְהִי וַיֵּרָא 1 cop. conjunc. and. Its appropriate point is sh'va simple, but before gutturals with composite sh'va it takes the corresponding short vowel, as וַיַּעֲבֹד. St. 152, c. Prefixes to וַיְהִי receive the same vowels as if followed by וַיֵּרָא. (4.)
- a (—) Méthegh, which is inserted before comp. sh'va, preceded by a vowel. St. 87, a.
- b יְהוָה The form which יְהוָה takes preceded by 1. The forms וַיְהִי, וַיֵּרָא, etc., are peculiar. Páthach seems to be long and to be contracted in the manner of וַיֵּרָא, for וַיֵּרָא. St. 119, c. Ges. 100. (4.)
- c (—) R'bhíagh, disj. accent, third class. (40, a, 2, a, 11, a.)
- 53 הִטִּיל 3 s. m. pret. Hiphil of verb טָלַח unused in Kal, to throw down, to prostrate, to cast out, to send forth. Probably an Aramean word. (428 a.) The occurrence of a few so called Aramaisms such as הִטִּיל to throw out (chap. i. 4.

| CH. 1. | VERSE 4. | |
|-----------|--|--|
| | | 5, 12, etc.), the interchange of קָפַיְה with אָנִיָּה (chap. i. 5), כָּנָה to determine, to appoint (chap. ii. 1; iv. 6, sqq.), קָתַר in the supposed sense of rowing (chap. i. 13), הִתְעַשֵּׂת to remember (chap. i. 6), and the forms בָּשָׁלְמִי (chap. i. 7), בָּשָׁלִי (chap. i. 12), and שׁ for אֶשֶׁר (chap. iv. 10), belonging either to the speech of Galilee, or the language of ordinary intercourse, have been advanced as proofs that the Book of Jonah belongs to a late age. But it cannot be proved that any of these words were unknown to the early Hebrews. שׁ for אֶשֶׁר occurs as early as Jud. v. 7; vi. 17; and even שָׁ? in Cant. chap. i. 6; viii. 12, while in Jonah it is used only in the sayings of the persons acting, or of God. The only non-Hebraic word is טָעַם (chap. iii. 7), used in the sense of command, and applied to the edict of the king of Assyria. This probably was a technical term, heard by Jonah in Nineveh. (Ges. 2.) |
| a | (—) | Mahpákħ, conj. accent. (25, a, 2, a.) |
| 54 | רוּחַ גְּדוֹלָה rūāch-g'dhō-lā'h | רוּחַ subst. fem. sometimes masc., pl. רוּחוֹת, and רוּחוֹת, <i>spirit, breath of the mouth, breath of the air</i> , air in motion, <i>wind, a breeze</i> ; רוּחַ יְהוָה, רוּחַ הָאֱלֹהִים, the Spirit of God; רוּחַ הַקָּדִים, the cast wind. Verb רוּחַ an onomatopoetic word like פוּחַ to breathe, to blow. |
| a | (—) | Méthegh on second syllable before the tone; the two words connected by makképh being considered as one in respect of punctuation and reading. (1, a.) St. 87, e; Nordh. I., 63, II., 64–66. |
| b | (—) | Páthach furtive. (29, b.) |
| c | (-) | Makképh, like the English hyphen. (3, b.) |
| 55 | גְּדוֹלָה (g'dhō-lā'h) | Fem. form of adj. גְּדוֹל sometimes גְּדַל, const. גְּדוֹל and גְּדַל, <i>great, of magnitude and extent</i> ; elder, eldest, great of power; גְּדַלִּים nobles. Verb גְּדַל to twist or bind together, to grow, to become great. The initial vowel of the masc. has fallen away, because the tone has been moved forward one syllable. St. 133, a. |
| a | (.) | Dagh. lenc inserted in gimél after an implied silent sh'va; furtive pathach being sounded before the ה. St. 52. |
| b | (—) | Pashtá, postpos., disj. accent, third class. (2, a.) |
| 56 | אֶל-הַיָּם el-hay-yām | אֶל construct state with makképh of אֵל, ground form אֱלֹהַּ to, towards, against, upon; contra, ἐπὶ. (5, 5, a, 3, b.) |

| CH. I. | VERSE 4. | |
|-----------|-----------------|---|
| 57 | הַיָּם | ·הַ the def. article with its appropriate point. (15.) |
| | (hay-yā'm) | |
| 58 | יָם | Subst. m. accus. <i>the sea</i> ; eighth dec., const. יָם, sometimes יַם, with suff. יָמָה, with הַ parag. יָמָה, pl. יָמִים. Root probably is verb יָמַם to make a noise. Nouns derived from verbs "ע" take dagh. forte in final letter of ground form when they receive an accession. St. 374, 375, <i>b</i> . Ges. 91. |
| | (yām) | |
| a | (—) | Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (30, <i>a</i> , 2, <i>a</i> , 11, <i>a</i> .) |
| 59 | וַיְהִי | 1 vav conversive (1). and יְהִי 3 sing. m. fut. apoc. Kal of וַיְהִי to be. (2.) |
| | vay-hî' | |
| a | (—) | Merkhá, conj. accent. (6, <i>a</i> .) |
| 60 | סַעַר-גְּדוֹל | סַעַר subst. mas. sixth decl. <i>a storm</i> (κλύδων, LXX.), <i>a shaking</i> (f. סַעָרָה), segholate form of A class. Segholates are dissyllabic nouns with tone on penult, and furtive vowel in final syllable. St. 359, and Paradigm xxv.; Decl. vi. <i>b</i> . Root סַעַר to be violently shaken, to be tossed. |
| | sa-ghar-gā-dhōl | |
| a | (—) | Métheḡh (1, <i>a</i> , 54, <i>a</i>), used here on third syllable before tone; the words connected by makképh being looked on as one in respect of punctuation and reading. St. 87, <i>f</i> ; Nordh. I., 63, II., 64–66. |
| b | (—) | Makképh. (3, <i>b</i> .) |
| 61 | גָּדוֹל | Adj. m. <i>great</i> (18 and 55). Daghésh lene in the gimél because it follows an implied silent sh'va. Every movable consonant, not immediately followed by a vowel, must have a sh'va of some kind, either expressed or implied. St. 52. |
| | (gā-dhōl) | |
| a | (—) | Accent tiphchá posterius, disj., second class. (2, <i>a</i> , 11, <i>a</i> .) |
| 62 | בֵּית | For בֵּיתִים בֵּ. insep. prep. <i>in</i> , Greek ἐν, בֵּיתִי in the house, בֵּיתִי in the pit, בֵּיתִי in the land. Dagh. lene in the beth because it is preceded by an implied silent sh'va. St. 52. The páthach is vowel of the article הַ, the ה being syncopated and the ל compensated by dagh. forte in the yodh. |
| | bay-yā'm | |
| 63 | יָם | Subst. mas. accus. eighth dec. <i>the sea</i> . (57.) |
| | (yām) | |
| a | (—) | Athnách, disj. accent, first class. (2, <i>a</i> , 20, <i>a</i> .) |
| 64 | וְהָאֵלֶּה | ! cop. conj. <i>and</i> , with sh'va, its proper point. (52.) |
| | v'hā-ūy-yū'h | |
| a | הַ | The def. article with kaméts instead of páthach, because א does not admit of dagh. forte. Before the gutturals א, ע, and also ר, it takes kaméts, as הָאֵלֶּה, הָעֵץ, הָרֶשֶׁת. St. 152, 2. |
| | (hā) | |

CH. I. VERSE 4.

65 **יָנִיָּהּ**
(ōniy-yā'h)

Subst. fem. tenth dec. *a ship*. (38.)

a (—)

Munách, conj. accent. (19, *a*, 2, *a*, 11, *a*.) Here in place of méthegh, whose function it not unfrequently discharges before zaképh katón, being the usual conj. attendant on that disjunctive.

b (—)

Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (4, *a*, 2, *a*.)

66 **חִישָׁהּ**
chish-shā'bhā'h

3 s. f. pret. Piel of **חָשַׁב**, fut. **יִחְשַׁב**, Piel m. **חָשַׁב** *to think, to meditate, to compute*. Metaphorically of things inanimate, to be as though it were; **חִישָׁהּ לַחֲשֹׁבֶר** the ship was as though it would be broken.

a (—)

Accent tiphchá posterius, disj., second class. (61, *a*, 2, *a*, 11, *a*.)

67 **לְחִישָׁהּ**
l'hish-shā-bhā'h

לְ insep. prep. with sh'va, its proper point. (9, 24, 28.)

68 **חִישָׁהּ**
(hish-shā-bhā'h)

Niph. inf. construct of verb **שָׁבַר** *to break, to break in pieces, to shiver*, fut. **יִשָּׁבַר**, Niph. **נִשְׁבַּר** *to be broken*, as in shipwreck, in mind, in heart.

a (—)

Sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of a verse. (10, *a*.)

VERSE 5.

69 **וַיִּרְאֵהוּ**
vay-yī-r'ū'

וַיִּ vav conv. with its approp. point and followed by dagh. forte. (1.)

70 **יִירָא**
(yī-r'ū')

Third pl. m. fut. Kal of verb **יָרָא**, *to tremble, to fear, to be afraid*. Fut. **יִירָא**, with vav conv. **וַיִּירָא**, and **וַיִּירָא**. Méthegh after a long vowel next before tone syllable, and followed by vocal sh'va. St. 87, *c*. Ges. 16.

a (—)

Munách, conj. accent. (29, *a*, 2, *a*.)

71 **הַמַּלְחִים**
ham-mal-lā-chī'm

הַ the def. art. with its approp. point, and followed by dagh. forte. (15.)

72 **מַלְחִים**
(mal-lā-chī'm)

Subst. m. pl. first dec. Ground form **מַלְחָה**, with kaméts impure and immutable, *a sailor*. Root **מָלַח** the sea. Nouns are either primitive, derivative, or denominative. **מַלְחָה** is a denom. noun. St. 316, *a*, *b*, *c*, and 127.

a (—)

R'bhíagh, disj. accent, third class. (40, *a*, 2, *a*, 11, *a*.)

73 **וַיִּזְעַקוּ**
vay-yiz-ghāku'

וַיִּ vav conv. with its proper point, and followed by dagh. forte. (1, 69.)

74 **יִזְעַקוּ**
(yiz-ghāku')

3 pl. m. fut. Kal of verb **זָעַק** *to cry out, to exclaim*. **אֵל** is prefixed to the person implored. Fut. **יִזְעַק** imp. **זָעַק**.

| CH. I. | VERSE 5. | |
|-----------|------------------|--|
| " | ([~]) | Zarká, postpos., disj. accent, third class; in prose used only in alliance with s'gholtá. In poetry zarká prepositive with merkhá or mahpákh is conjunctive. (2, a, 11, a.) St. § 93, 13, 31, § 95, a. |
| 75 | אִישׁ | Nom. s. masc. of anomalous noun. St. 394. <i>A man, husband</i> , with suff. אִישִׁי, אִישֶׁךָ, אִישָׁהּ, pl. אִישִׁים. This plural is found only three times. In place of it אֲנָשִׁים (from unused singular אִנָּשׁ segholate of A class), const. אֲנָשָׁי, with suff. אֲנָשָׁי, אֲנָשֵׁיהֶם; אֲנָשֵׁי בְנֵי אִישׁ sons of men, men, אֲנָשֵׁי יִשְׂרָאֵל men of Israel, Israelites, אִישׁ אֶל-אֱלֹהָיו man to his God, i. e. each man to his God. |
| " | ([—]) | Munách, conj. accent. (29, a, 2, a.) |
| 76 | אֶל-אֱלֹהָיו | אֶל construct state of prep. אֶל, from אֵלָהּ, <i>to, into</i> (5), followed by makképh. (3, b.) |
| 77 | אֱלֹהָיו | Suffix state 3 sing. mas., (אֵי־וֹ aiv) St. 336 c, of אֱלֹהִים plural of subst. m. אֱלֹהִים a God, a deity, a king. With the article and in the plural form אֱלֹהֵיהֶם it always means God, κατ' ἐξοχήν, the one and true God. In this latter form it is generally construed with a singular noun and verb. This is called the <i>pluralis excellentie</i> , or <i>pluralis majestatis</i> . Root אָלַהּ to worship, to adore. Mappík in ה shows that it is movable. |
| " | ([—]) | S'gholtá, postpos., disj. accent, second class: it marks a pause early in the verse, and is invariably preceded by zarká. (2, a, 11 a.) St. 93, 95, a. It is not used in poetry. |
| 78 | וַיָּטִילוּ | וַיָּ vav conversive, with its approp. point, and followed by dagh. forte. (69, 1, 53.) |
| 79 | יָטִילוּ | 3 pl. mas. fut. Hiphil of טָלַהּ <i>to throw down, to cast out</i> , Hiph. הָטִיל, fut. יָטִיל, a verb עָ"ו. (53.) |
| " | ([—]) | Kadhmá, conj. accent. (34, a, 2, a.) |
| " | ([—]) | The asterisk refers to Rabbinical note that some copies have וַיָּטִילוּ for וַיָּטִילוּ. |
| 80 | אֶת-הַכְּלִים | אֶת a particle frequently placed before a noun which is the object of a verb in the sentence. Sometimes it is put before a nominative, as Gen. xvii. 5. Root, probably אָתַהּ, אָתַת, or אָתַת. The ground form is אָתַת; followed by makképh (") it loses the accent, and is shortened by changing tseré into seghól; with suff. אָתִי, אָתְךָ, in pause אָתְּךָ. The word often appears to be redundant. It seems designed to direct |

| CH. I. | VERSE 5. | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|---|
| | | special attention to the word it is connected with: and is a sort of demon. pronoun. St. 408. Ges. Lex., note <i>in loco</i> . |
| 81 | וְ | The def. art. with its proper vowel, and followed by dagh. compensative for the syncopated lámedh. (15, 17.) |
| 82 | כֶּלִים (kē-li'm) | Accus. pl. mas. of anomalous noun כֶּלִי any <i>utensil, vessel, implement</i> ; pl., weapons, <i>arma</i> . In pause כֶּלִים, pl. כֶּלִים, from the lost sing. כֶּלֶה, const. כֶּלִי. Root כֶּלֶה to be completed. |
| a | (—) | Géresh, disj. accent, third class. (36, a, 2, a, 11, a.) |
| 83 | אֲשֶׁר āsher | A rel. pron. common to every gender and number. He <i>who, that, which, what</i> . The substantive verb, as here, must often be understood between it and the word that follows. In the later, and in the Rabbinic Hebrew, it appears in the shorter forms אֲשֶׁ and אֲשֵׁ. |
| a | (—) | Mahpákh, conj. accent. (25, a, 2, a.) |
| 84 | בְּאֲנִיָּה bā-ōniy-yā'h | Fully written it would be בְּהִלְאֲנִיָּה, and is composed of the inseparable prep. בְּ, the def. art. הִל, and אֲנִיָּה a ship. |
| 85 | בְּ | Inseparable prep. בְּ <i>in</i> , with dagh. lene because preceded by implied silent sh'va. Its proper pointing here would be páthach followed by dagh. forte, being the points of the syncopated article. But as שׁ does not admit of dagh. forte, the páthach is lengthened into kaméts. St. 152, 2. Ges. 35. |
| a | (—) | Méthegh before a composite sh'va, preceded by a vowel. It is uniformly employed in such a case. |
| 86 | אֲנִיָּה (ōniy-yā'h) | Accus. sing. f. subst. <i>a ship</i> . Tenth dec. (38.) |
| a | (—) | Pashtá, postpos., disj. accent, third class. (2, a, 11, a.) |
| 87 | אֶל-הַיָּם el-hay-yā'm | אֶל const. form of אֵל prep. <i>to, into</i> . (5.) Generally followed by makképh. (3, b.) |
| 88 | הַיָּם (hay-yā'm) | הַ the def. art. with its approp. pointing. (15, 71.) |
| 89 | יָם (yām) | Subst. mas. accus. eighth dec. <i>the sea</i> . (58.) |
| a | (—) | Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (2, a.) |
| 90 | לְהַקֵּל l'hā-ke'l | לְ inseparable prep. <i>to, towards</i> , with its approp. point. (9.) Here it is prefixed to an infinitive, and marks purpose or end. לְעֲשׂוֹת (<i>ad faciendum</i>), to do. לְפָתֹחַ, to open. עַתָּה לְלָדֹת, a time to bring forth. |
| 91 | הַקֵּל (hā-ke'l) | Const. inf. Hiphil of קָלַל <i>to be light, to be diminished, to be despised</i> . A verb עָשׂ, fut. יַקְלֶה, יִקְלֶה. Hiphil הַקֵּל, inf. הַקֵּל, fut. יַקְלֶה, to make light, to lighten. St. Parad. xii. Here followed by מַעַל of the thing. |

| CH. I. | VERSE 5. | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|--|
| a | (—) | Tiphchá posterius, disj. accent, second class. (8, a, 2, a, 11, a.) |
| 92 | מַעְלֵיהֶם mê-ghâlê-he'm | Composed of מִי for מִי, and 3 pl. m. suff. state of עָל. |
| 93 | מִי | Insep. prep. מִן and מִי from, when followed as here by a letter which does not admit of dagh. forte, it becomes מִי. (31.) |
| a | (—) | Méthegh before composite sh'va, preceded by a vowel. |
| 94 | עָלֵיהֶם (ghâlê-he'm) | 3 pl. m. suff. state of prep. עָל upon, const. pl. עָלֵי, with suffix עָלֵי, עָלֵי, עָלֵי, עָלֵי, עָלֵי, poet. עָלֵימו. Root עָלָה to go up. Double preps. are often employed, as מִעִם from with. מִבֵּין from between. מִתַּחַת below, beneath. מֵאֶל־תַּחַת under. |
| a | (—) | Athnách, disj. accent, first class. (20, a, 2, a.) |
| 95 | וְיֹנָה v'yô-nā'h | ! cop. conj. and. It is prefixed to adversative sentences, and may, as here, be rendered but. |
| 96 | יֹנָה (yô-nā'h) | Prop. name of prophet <i>Jonah</i> . (6.) |
| a | (—) | R'bhiágh, disj. accent, third class. (40, a, 2, a, 11, a.) |
| 97 | יָרַד yā-ra'dh | 3 s. m. pret. Kal of יָרַד to go down, to descend. A verb יָרַד originally יָרַד (35). The place whither has יָרַד prefixed. |
| a | (—) | Pashtá, disj., postpos. third class. (86, a, 2, a, 11, a.) |
| 98 | אֶל־יָרֵכְתִּי el-yar-k'thē' | אֶל construct state of prep. אֶל, from אֶלֶּה to, into. Followed by makképh. (5, 3, b.) |
| 99 | יָרֵכְתִּי (yar-k'thē') | Const. pl. fem. subst. twelfth dec. יָרֵכְתִּי the hinder part or side (same as יָרֵכְתִּי and יָרֵכְתִּי). Dual יָרֵכְתִּים, const. יָרֵכְתִּי both sides, the haunches. Always used of inanimate things, the inmost recesses of a house, of a ship, etc. Root יָרַךְ to be soft, tender. |
| a | (—) | Munách, conj. accent. (29, a, 2, a.) |
| 100 | הַסְפִּינָה has-s'phī-nā'h | · the def. art. with its approp. pointing. (81, 15, 17.) |
| 101 | סְפִינָה (s'phī-nā'h) | Accus. sing. fem. subst. noun, tenth dec., St. 380, a ship, ἡ πᾶξ λεγ. LXX. πλοῖον, Vulgate navis. (53.) This word occurs only in <i>Jonah</i> . It is used in Arabic and Aramæan. סְפִינָה is the usual Hebrew word for a ship. |
| a | (—) | Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (30, a, 2, a.) |
| 102 | וַיִּשָּׁב vay-yish-ka'bh | · vav conversive with its approp. point, and followed by dagh. forte. (1.) |

| CH. I. | VERSE 5. | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|---|
| 103 | יָשָׁב (yish-ka'bb) | 3 sing. m. fut. Kal יָשָׁב, <i>to lie, to lie down, to rest, to lie down to sleep.</i> Inf. const. יֹשֵׁב, with suff. יֹשְׁבָה. |
| a | (—) | Accent tiphchá posterius, disj. of second class. (61, a, 2, a, 11, a.) |
| 104 | וַיִּרְדָּם : (vay-yē-rā-dha'm) | וַיִּרְדָּם 1 vav conversive with its approp. point, followed by dagh. forte. (1.) |
| 105 | וַיִּרְדָּם (yē-rā-dha'm) | 3 s. m. fut. Niphal (not used in Kal) וַיִּרְדָּם <i>to sleep heavily, to snore</i> (an onomatopoeic word). Niphal וַיִּרְדָּם, fut. וַיִּרְדָּם, as וַיִּרְדָּם does not admit of dagh. forte, short chirík is exchanged for tseré. Vulg. <i>dormiebat.</i> LXX. <i>ἔπερχεν.</i> |
| a | (:—) | The first of these small perpendicular lines is méthegh. (1, a.) It is never found on the tone syllable. Here it is on second syllable before the tone, being a simple syllable. The second is sillúk followed by soph pasúk (10), a pause at end of a verse. St. 87, e; Nordh. I., 49 note. |
| | VERSE 6. | |
| 106 | וַיִּקְרַב (vay-yik-ra'bb) | וַיִּקְרַב 1 vav conversive with its approp. point, followed by dagh. forte. (1.) |
| 107 | וַיִּקְרַב (yik-ra'bb) | 3 s. m. fut. Kal of וַיִּקְרַב, and וַיִּקְרַב, <i>to approach, to come near.</i> Generally followed by וַיִּקְרַב of the person or thing. Inf. const. וַיִּקְרַב and וַיִּקְרַב (kor-bhāh). |
| | | The root of a verb, which is 3 per. s. mas. pret., has three different forms distinguished by the final vowels páthach, tseré, and cholém: ex. gr. וַיִּקְרַב to visit; וַיִּקְרַב to be old; and וַיִּקְרַב to fear. The form with páthach is generally active and transitive; but sometimes intrans., as וַיִּקְרַב to be great. The other two forms are generally intrans., sometimes otherwise. St. 181, b, and notes. Ges. 43. |
| a | (—) | Mahpákh, conj. accent. (25, a, 2, a.) |
| 108 | וְאֵלָיו (ē-lai'v) | Prep. וְאֵל with 3 mas. s. suff. of the form usually attached to pl. (5), <i>to, towards.</i> |
| a | (—) | Pashtá, postpos., disj. accent, third class. (2, a, 11, a.) |
| 109 | רַב (rabh) | (Chaldee, Dan. ii. 10, 31, 35, 45) adj. great: also subs. <i>chief, leader, captain</i> , pl. רַבִּיבִין. Here it is in const. state, which is the same as the ground form. (3.) |
| a | (—) | Munách, conj. accent. (29, a, 2, a.) |
| 110 | הַחֹבֶל (ha-cho-bhé'1) | הַ def. article, but not followed by dagh. forte, because the guttural does not admit of it. Before ו, ע, and also ו the article takes kaméts. Before ה, and ה, páthach <i>long</i> , as here, is generally used. (15.) St. 152, a. |

| CH. | VERSE 6. | |
|-----|-------------------|--|
| I. | | |
| c | (—) | Accent munách, conjunctive. (2, a, 29, a.) |
| 117 | נִרְדָּם | Participle Niphal of נָדַם (unused in Kal) <i>to sleep heavily, to snore.</i> (105.) <i>How now, man, who sleepest so soundly!</i> |
| | nir-dām | |
| a | (—) | Accent athnách, disj., first class. (2, a, 11, a, 20, a, 94, a.) |
| 118 | קוּם | Sing. masc. imperative Kal of קָם <i>to arise, to stand.</i> (11, 25, 26.) |
| | kūm | |
| a | (—) | Accent y'thibh, prepos. and disjunctive, third class. (2, a, 11, a.) |
| 119 | קָרָא | Sing. masc. imp. Kal of קָרָא <i>to call out, to cry.</i> (19.) |
| | k'rā | |
| a | (—) | Accent munách, conjunctive. (2, a, 19, a.) |
| 120 | אֶל־אֱלֹהֶיךָ | ל prep. <i>to, towards.</i> Construct of אֵל followed by makképh. (5, 5, a.) אֱלֹהֶיךָ <i>thy God.</i> Suffix state 2 m. s. of אֱלֹהִים pl. with a singular meaning of substantive masc. אֱלֹהִים <i>God.</i> (77.) |
| | el-ēlō-hē-khā | |
| a | (—) | Accent zaképh katón, disjunctive, second class. (4, a.) |
| 121 | אוּלַּי | Adverb, compounded of אוּ, <i>will, desire,</i> and לַי=לַי, לַא, and לַא, <i>not, if not, unless, whether, not, perhaps, what if.</i> אֲנִי יַעֲזֹבָה זָרִים יִבְלָעוּהוּ, perhaps it shall yield (<i>i. e.</i> if by chance it yield), enemies shall swallow it up. Hos. viii. 7. |
| | ū-lai' | |
| a | (—) | Accent gersháyim, double géresh, disj., fourth class. |
| 122 | יַתְעִשֶׂת | 3 s. m. fut. Hithpael of יָעַשׂ <i>to shine, to make shining, to fabricate, to form.</i> Hithpael <i>to call to mind, to be propitious to.</i> Followed by ל, of the person or thing. (53.) |
| | yith-ghash-shē'th | |
| a | (—) | Dargá, conjunctive accent. |
| 123 | הָאֱלֹהִים | ה the def. article with kaméts instead of páthach, because א does not admit of dagh. forte. (63.) |
| | hā-ēlō-hi'm | |
| a | (—) | Méthegh before composite sh'va, preceded by a vowel. (93, a.) |
| 124 | אֱלֹהִים | Nom. pl. of אֱלֹהִים noun m. <i>God;</i> with article it always signifies the true God. Root אָלַה <i>to adore.</i> Here it is in the <i>pluralis majestatis, sive excellentiæ</i> , that is, the form is plural for the sake of emphasis, but the sense is singular. (77.) |
| | (ēlō-hi'm) | |
| a | (—) | T'bhír, disj. accent, third class. (14, b.) |
| 125 | לָנוּ | Insep. prep. ל with 1 pl. suff. <i>of us, with respect to us, to us.</i> ל is appropriately pointed with sh'va: but like לָ and לָ before plural pronominal suffixes it usually takes kaméts. |
| | lā'-nū | |
| a | (—) | Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class. (8, a, 2, a.) |

| Ch. I. 126 | VERSE 6. | |
|------------------|---------------|--|
| | וְלֹא | ! cop. conj. for connecting both words and sentences, <i>and, even, that, so that.</i> |
| 127 | לֹא | Adverb of negation, <i>not.</i> Sometimes written לוֹא. |
| (lō) | (—) | Merkhá, conj. accent. (22, b, 2, a.) |
| 128 | נֶאֱבָד׃ | 1 per. pl. future Kal of verb פִּאֵר, fut. יֵאָבֵד and (at end of a clause) יֵאָבֵד <i>to be lost, to perish, to be destroyed.</i> |
| nō-bhē'dh | (:—) | Sillúk with soph pasúk, pause at end of a verse. (10, a.) |
| VERSE 7. | | |
| 129 | וַיֹּאמְרוּ | ! vav conversive, followed by its proper point páthach, and daghesh forte. (1.) |
| vay-yō-m'rū' | (—) | Métheh (1, a, 14, a) after a long vowel (cholém) followed by sh'va vocal before tone. |
| a | יֹאמְרוּ | 3 pl. fut. mas. of verb פִּאֵר, <i>to say.</i> (10, 113.) |
| b | (yō-m'rū') | Accent gersháyim, double géresh, disj., fourth class. (121, a.) |
| c | (—) | Nom. s. mas. <i>a man.</i> An anomalous noun. (75.) |
| 130 | אִישׁ | Munách, conj. accent. (29, a, 2, a.) |
| ish | (—) | ! const. state of אל prep. <i>to.</i> Ground form אֱלֵה. (5.) |
| a | אֶל־רֵעֵהוּ | Makképh, connecter. (3, b.) |
| 131 | el-rē-ghē'-hū | 3 sing. m. suff. state of רֵעַ, more fully רֵעָה <i>a friend, companion, neighbour, lover.</i> With suffix רֵעִי, רֵעֵי, more frequently רֵעֵהוּ, pl. רֵעִים. Root רָעַה <i>to feed a flock, to delight in.</i> The last point in ground form (רַעַ) is páthach furtive; a short páthach used for ease and euphony when the word ends with any of the gutturals ה, ח, ע, preceded by a long vowel not of the A class. Stuart, § 69. Ges. 22. |
| a | (—) | R'bhiāgh, disjunctive accent of third class. (2, a, 11, a.) |
| 133 | לָבוֹ | Pl. mas. imp. Kal of verb הָלַךְ and יָלַךְ, <i>to go, to walk, to go along, to follow any manner of life, to go with, to have intercourse with.</i> Fut. יֵלֵךְ, and יֵלְכֶךְ (from יָלַךְ), imp. לָכֵי, לָכֵי, לָכֵנָה. לָכֵנָה, come now. Inf. abs. הָלוֹךְ, const. לָכֵת. |
| l'khū | (—) | Pashtá, postpositive disjunctive of third class. Kadhmá and pashtá are same in form; for distinction, see 2, a. |
| a | וַיִּפְּלֵה | ! copul. conj. with its proper point sh'va. (64, 52, 1.) |
| 134 | v'nap-pi'-lāh | 1 pl. fut. Hiphil, with הִי paragogic (149), used as an imperative of verb פָּלַח, <i>to fall</i> , inf. נִפְּלֵ, with suffix נִפְּלוּ |
| 135 | נִפְּלֵה | |
| (nap-pi'-lāh) | | |

| CH. I. | VERSE 7. | |
|-----------|---------------|--|
| | | and נָפְלוּ (nophlo). Hiph. <i>to cast</i> . The fut., as here, is often used for the imperative: always when 1 or 3 pers. imp. is needed. When excitement or entreaty has to be expressed, the parag. fut. is usually employed. Stuart, 504, <i>f</i> . |
| | | Accent munách, conjunctive. (19, <i>a</i> , 2, <i>a</i> , 65, <i>a</i> .) |
| <i>a</i> | (—) | |
| 136 | גִּדְלוֹת | Accus. pl. of masc. subs., but with pl. of fem. form, גִּדְלוֹת, <i>a little stone, a pebble</i> (κλῆρος), used in casting lots, a lot, what falls by lot, an inheritance. Daghéshe lene omitted from ג after a vowel without disj. accent. St. 80, <i>b</i> . |
| | ghō-rā-lō'th | |
| <i>a</i> | (—) | Méthege on second syllable before tone. Stuart, 87, <i>e</i> . |
| <i>b</i> | (—) | Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (4, <i>a</i> , 2, <i>a</i> .) |
| 137 | וְנָדָה | ! <i>vav</i> copul. conj. with its proper point sh'va. (64, 52, 1.) |
| | v'nū-dh'ghā'h | |
| <i>a</i> | נָדָה | 1 pl. fut. Kal of verb נָדַע, <i>to know</i> , fut. נִדְעָ, once נִדְעָ, inf. abs. נִדְעָ, const. נִדְעָ. Fut. here used in a subj. sense: that we may know. Literally, and we shall know. In this sense the fut., as here, usually takes the paragodic form. Stuart, § 504, <i>h</i> . Ges. 126. |
| | (nē-dh'ghā'h) | |
| <i>b</i> | (—) | Munách, conj. (19, <i>a</i> , 2, <i>a</i> , 11, <i>a</i> .) Here it has merely the force of méthege, for which it is occasionally a substitute. (1, <i>a</i> .) Zaképh katón which follows is the accent proper. |
| <i>c</i> | (—) | Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (2, <i>a</i> .) |
| 138 | בְּשִׁלְמִי | The dot in both is dagh. lene, because preceding vowel is accompanied by disj. accent. (3, <i>a</i> .) בְּ insep. prepos. <i>by, with, for</i> . שִׁי contraction for שִׁי, rel. pron. <i>who, what</i> . לְ insep. prep. <i>to, of</i> , and כִּי interr. pron. <i>who? whom?</i> Literally, <i>for what of whom?</i> i. e. <i>on whose account, wherefore</i> . (53, 151, 214.) Daghéshe forte in ל compensative of כ in שִׁי. |
| | b'shel-l'mī | |
| <i>a</i> | (—) | T'bhilr, disjunctive accent, third class. (2, <i>a</i> .) |
| 139 | הָרָעָה | הָ def. artic. with kaméts instead of páthach, the half guttural resh not admitting of daghéshe forte. (15.) |
| | hā-rā-ghā'h | |
| <i>a</i> | רָעָה | Subs. fem. <i>evil</i> , twelfth dec. from adj. רָע, fem. רָעָה <i>evil, bad</i> . Root רָעָה <i>to make a loud noise, to be evil</i> . |
| | (rā-ghā'h) | |
| <i>b</i> | (—) | Méthege on second syllable before tone, being a simple syllable. (14, <i>a</i> .) |
| <i>c</i> | (—) | Merkhá, conj. accent. (2, <i>a</i> .) |
| 140 | הַזֹּאת | הַ def. art. with its approp. point, followed by dagh. compensative for the syncopated kamedh. (15, 17.) |
| | haz-zō'th | |
| <i>a</i> | זֹאת | Fem. sing. dem. pron. הִיא <i>m.</i> , זאת <i>f.</i> , זוּ <i>com. this</i> : אֵלֶּה <i>pl. com. these</i> . |
| | (zō'th) | |

| Chr. I. | VERSE 7. | |
|------------|------------------------------|--|
| b | (—) | Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class. (2, a, 11, a.) |
| 141 | לְנוּ lā'-nū | Insep. prep. לְ with first per. pl. pronominal suffix, <i>to us</i> . Sh'va changed into kaméts as 125. Also before monosyllables and barytone dissyllables lámedh takes kaméts. |
| a | (—) | Athnách, first class, disj. accent. (2, a.) |
| 142 | וַיִּפֹּל vay-yap-pí'-lū | ·l vav conversive. (1, 34.) |
| a | יִפֹּל (yap-pí'-lū) | For יִפֹּל, third pl. m. fut. Hiphil of verb יָפַל, <i>to fall</i> . (135.) Hiphil is the causative of Kal, <i>to cast</i> . |
| b | (—) | Same accent twice; pashtá, disjunctive. Its proper place is on the last letter, but it is repeated on the tone syllable, when that is not the final syllable. (2, a.) |
| 143 | גִּזְרֹת gō-rā-lō'th | Same in every respect as No. 136, except that gimél has daghesh lene after a vowel, because preceding accent is disjunctive. |
| 144 | וַיִּפֹּל vay-yip-pō'l | ·l vav conv. (1, 34.) |
| a | יִפֹּל (yip-pō'l) | 3 s. m. fut. Kal of verb יָפַל, <i>to fall</i> . The point in פ is dagh. compensative for syncopated י. (135, 142.) |
| b | (—) | Accent merkha, conjunctive. (2, a.) |
| 145 | הַגִּזְרֹת hag-gō-rā'l | ·ה def. article with its approp. point, followed by dagh. forte, which is compensative for the syncopated lámedh. (15.) |
| a | גִּזְרֹת (gō-rā'l) | Nom. of subst. masc. of second decl., but with pl. of fem. form, <i>a little stone, a lot</i> . (136.) |
| b | (—) | Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. (2, a.) |
| 146 | עַל-יוֹנָה : ghal-yō-nā'h | עַל prep. <i>upon</i> . (20.) |
| a | (—) | Makképh, connector. (3, b.) |
| b | יוֹנָה (yō-nā'h) | Prop. name, <i>Jonah</i> . (6.) |
| c | (: —) | Sillúk and soph pasúk (10, a). Pause at end of verse. |
| | VERSE 8. | |
| 147 | וַיֹּאמְרוּ vay-yō-m'rū' | ·l vav conv. (1, 34.) |
| a | יֹאמְרוּ (yō-m'rū') | Third pers. pl. fut. m. of verb יָאָמַר, <i>to say</i> . (10, 113, 129.) |
| b | (—) | Métheh after a long vowel followed by sh'va vocal before tone. (1, a.) |
| c | (—) | Mahpákh, conj. accent. (25, a, 2, a.) |

| CH. I. | VERSE 8. | |
|-----------|--|---|
| d | ([·]) | Asterisk refers to Rabbinical note, which gives munách (,) instead of mahpákh (,). |
| 145 | אֵלַי ē-lai'v | אֵל prep. <i>to</i> , with 3 sing. masc. suffix of the form used with plural nouns. (5.) |
| a | ([·]) | Asterisk refers to Rabbinical note, where ([·]) zaképh katón is given instead of pashtá (—). |
| b | (—) | Pashtá, postpos., disj. accent, third class. (2, a, 11, a.) |
| 149 | הַגִּידְהָנָא' hag-gī-dhān-nā' | Sing. m. imp. Hiphil, with הַ paragogic, of verb יָגִיד, <i>to bring to light, to shew, to tell</i> . הַ (āh), הַ paragogic is confined <i>mostly</i> to first pers. sing. and plural when connected with the future. Attached to the imp., as here, it gives intensity to the meaning. Ges. 48, 5. |
| a | (-) | Makképh, connector. (3, b.) |
| b | נָא (nā) | A particle used in humble submissive request: <i>quæso, I pray thee</i> . The daghesh in nun is conjunctive. It is often inserted in an initial consonant when preceded by an unaccented vowel. Stuart, § 75. |
| c | (—) | Méthegh on second syll. before tone, being a simple syll. Stuart, § 90, 7. |
| d | (—) | Munách, conj. accent. (2, a.) |
| 150 | לָנוּ lā'-nū | Insep. prep. לָ <i>to</i> , with first pl. pronom. suffix. (125.) |
| a | ([·]) | Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (30, a, 2, a.) |
| 151 | בְּאִשֶּׁר ba-āshe'r | בְּ insep. prep. with dagh. lene, because the preceding long vowel is separated from it by the disj. accent zaképh katón. בְּ, also בְּ and לְ before composite sh'va take corresponding short vowel. |
| a | (—) | Méthegh, it is uniformly used before all the comp. sh'vas when they are preceded by a vowel. |
| b | אִשֶּׁר (āsher) | Rel. pron. <i>who, which, that</i> . (83.) אִשֶּׁר on account of whom, see 138. |
| c | (—) | T'bhīr, disj. accent, third class. (2, a.) |
| 152 | לְמִי לְמִי הָרְעָה l'mī-hū-rā-ghā'h | לְ insep. prep. <i>to, of</i> , with its appropriate point. (150, 151.) לְמִי interrogative pron. <i>who</i> , of persons, like מִי <i>what</i> , of things. (155.) |
| a | (—) | Méthegh before makképh, which makes the connected words one in respect of punctuation and reading. (1, a.) |
| b | (-) | Makképh, connector. (3, b, 155, a.) |

| CH. I. | VERSE 8. | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|--|
| c | הָרָעָה (hā-rā-ghā'h) | הָ def. article with kaméts instead of páthach, because half guttural resh does not admit of daghesh forte. |
| | רָעָה (rā-ghā'h) | Subst. fem. <i>evil</i> . (139.) |
| d | (—) | Méthegh, on second syllable before tone, being a simple syllable. (149, c.) |
| e | (—) | Merkhá, conj. accent. (2, a.) |
| 153 | הָזֶה | הָ def. article with its approp. point. (15, 17.) |
| | haz-zō'th | |
| a | זֶה | Dem. pron. f. sing. <i>this</i> : זֶה m., זֹאת f., זֵי com., pl. אֵלֶּה com. these. (140, a, 216, b.) |
| b | (—) | Tiphehá, disj. accent of second class. (2, a, 11, a.) |
| 154 | לָנוּ | Insep. prep. לְ with first pl. pronom. suffix, <i>to us</i> . (125, 150.) |
| | lā'-nū | |
| a | (—) | Athnách, disjunctive accent of first class. (2, a.) |
| 155 | מַה | מַה interrog. pron. <i>what</i> , used of things, like מַי of persons. (152.) Kaméts changed into páthach before makképh (ֿ). Makképh makes the connected words one in respect of punctuation and reading; and generally causes preceding vowel when long to be shortened. (3, b.) |
| | מַלְאכְתְּךָ mam-m'lakh- t'khā' | |
| a | מַלְאכְתְּךָ | Subst. fem. with second per. sing. m. suffix תְּךָ. מַלְאכָה (by a Syriacism for מַלְאכָה) <i>work, service, occupation</i> . Root לָאֵךְ to serve, to minister. Daghes conjunctive in מ. It is often inserted in an initial consonant when preceded by an unaccented vowel. |
| b | (—) | Pashtá, postpos., disj. accent, third class. (2, a, 11, a.) |
| 156 | וּמֵאֵין | וּ cop. conj. <i>and</i> , with shurék (19), which it always takes before מ. |
| | ū-mē-a'-yīn | |
| a | מֵאֵין | Adverbial interrogative <i>from where, whence</i> . Compounded of מֵן from, and מֵן where, which in this sense occurs only with מ prefixed. |
| b | (—) | Munách, conj. accent. (19, b, 2, a.) |
| 157 | תָּבוֹא | 2 s. m. fut. Kal of irreg. verb בָּוֵא <i>to come, to enter</i> . Pret. בָּא, future יָבוֹא. (39.) Tau has dagh. lene after silent sh'va implied under preceding י. |
| | tā-bhō' | |
| a | (—) | Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (30, a, 2, a.) |
| 158 | מַה | Interrog. pron. used of things, <i>what</i> . (155, 152.) |
| | māh | |
| a | (—) | Munách, conj. accent. (19, b, 2, a.) |

| VERSE 8. | | |
|-----------|--------------|---|
| Ch. I. | | |
| l | אַרְצָה | Suffix state sec. per. sing. m. (properly אֶרֶץ but suff. in pause אֶרֶץ) of אֶרֶץ <i>the earth, orbis terrarum</i> . Land, country, opposed to heaven. A segholate noun, <i>i. e.</i> a noun of two syllables with tone on pénult, and furtive vowel in final syllable: אֶרֶץ my land; with article אֶרֶץ הַ the land; אֶרֶץ with הַ locale, indicating direction towards. |
| | ar-tse'-khā | |
| c | (־) | Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (30, a, 2, a.) |
| 159 | וְאֵימָה | ! cop. conj., and. אֵי const. state of אֵי interrog. adv., where, what; with suffix אֵימָה where art thou? This particle placed before adv. and pron. gives them an interr. sense, just as אֵימָה gives them a relative sense. Hence אֵימָה אֵי who? which? what? but always (except Ecc. xi. 6) with reference to place. |
| | v'ē-miz-ze'h | |
| a | (־) | Méthegh before makképh (1, a, 152, d) on second syllable before tone, syllable being simple. |
| b | (־) | Makképh, connector. (3, b, 155.) |
| c | מִזְהָרָה | מִ for מִן <i>from</i> , ἀπό, (the assimilated nun being represented by dagh. forte,) and אֵי adverb of place, <i>here</i> . מִזְהָרָה from here, hence. אֵימָה מִזְהָרָה whence? אֵימָה מִזְהָרָה from what people? |
| | (־) | Merkhá, conj. accent. (2, a.) |
| d | עַם | Subst. <i>a people</i> , the human race; poetically a troop, or herd of animals. Root עָמַם to gather together, collect. Pl. עַמִּים, const. עַמִּי, with conj. or lesser disj. accents עַם, and עַם with greater disj. and with article. |
| 160 | gham | |
| a | (־) | Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class. (2, a, 11, a.) |
| 161 | אַתָּה | Pers. pron. 2 sing. mas. <i>thou</i> , orig. form probably אַתָּה, dagh. forte in אַתָּה representing syncop. nun: proper form אַתָּה oxytone; here made barytone and páthach changed to kaméts by the pause accent. |
| | ā't-tāh | |
| a | (:־) | Sillúk and soph pasúk. (10, a.) Pause at end of verse. |
| VERSE 9. | | |
| 162 | וַיֹּאמֶר | ! vav conv. (1, 25, 34.) Here it has páthach, and is followed by dagh. forte, its regular pointing. |
| | vay-yō'-mer | |
| a | אֵימָר | 3 sing. m. fut. Kal of verb אָמַר, אֵימָר <i>to say, to bring to light</i> . Fut. with vav conv. וַיֹּאמֶר; but with conjunct. and lesser disj. accent וַיֹּאמֶר; here accent (־) is merkhá conj. |
| | (yō'-mer) | |
| 163 | אֵלֵיהֶם | Suffix state third mas. pl. of אָל, const. אֵל, prep. πρὸς, εἰς, <i>to, unto, towards</i> . |
| | ālē-he'm | |
| a | (־) | Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class. (2, a, 11, a.) |

| CH. I. | VERSE 9. | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 164 | עֲבָרִי ghibh-rí' | Noun m. <i>a Hebrew</i> . Root עָבַר to cross, to pass over. עֲבָרָה region on other side. Fem. עֲבָרִיָּה <i>a Hebrew woman</i> . |
| a | (—) | Munách, conjunc. accent. (19, b, 2, a.) |
| 165 | אֲנִי ā-nō'-khī | First personal pron. com. <i>I</i> , more frequently אֲנִי. It is properly oxytone אֲנִי, here made barytone by the pause. |
| a | (—) | Athnách, disj. accent, first class. (2, a.) |
| 166 | וְאֶת־יְהוָה v'eth-y'hō-vā'h | ! cop. conjunction with sh'va simple, its approp. point. (19, 52.) |
| a | אֶת־ (eth) | אֶת with makk. אֶת־ used here as sign of the accus., makképh (־) changes tseré into seghól. (80, 3, b.) |
| b | יְהוָה (y'hō-vā'h) | Proper name of God. (4.) |
| c | (—) | Accent gersháyim or double géresh, disj. accent, fourth class. |
| 167 | אֱלֹהֵי ēlō-hē' | Construct state plural of אֱלֹהִים Gods, deities, divinities. Sing. אֱלֹהִים. Root אָלַהּ to worship, to adore. אֱלֹהֵינוּ always means the true God (77), plur. of excellence. Stuart, 437, 2. Ges. 106. |
| a | (—) | Mahpákh, conjunctive. (25, a, 2, a.) |
| 168 | הַשָּׁמַיִם hash-shā-ma'-yim | · def. article with its approp. point, followed by dagh. forte. (145, 15.) |
| a | שָׁמַיִם (shā-ma'-yim) | Noun pl. m. <i>heaven</i> , the firmament, const. שָׁמַיִם. Root שָׁמָה to be high. |
| b | (—) | Pashtá, disjunctive of third class, postpositive, repeated on the tone syllable. (2, a, 11, a.) |
| 169 | אֲנִי āni | First personal pron. <i>I</i> , less frequently אֲנִי. (165.) |
| a | (—) | Munách, conj. accent. (19, b, 2, a.) |
| 170 | יָרֵא yā-rē' | Verbal adj. <i>fearing</i> . Governs case of verb. Root יָרַע to fear. |
| a | (—) | Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (30, a, 2, a.) |
| 171 | אֲשֶׁר־ עָשָׂה āsher-ghā-sā'h | אֲשֶׁר rel. pron. com. to every gender and number. <i>He who, that, which, what</i> . (83.) |
| a | עָשָׂה (ghā-sā'h) | 3 sing. m. pret. Kal of verb עָשָׂה gutt. and לָמַד, <i>to make</i> , to produce by labour. Fut. יַעֲשֶׂה, apoc. with vav conv. וַיַּעֲשֶׂה. |
| b | (—) | Merkhá, conj. accent. (6, a, 2, a.) |
| 172 | אֶת־הַיָּם eth-hay-yā'm | אֶת, with makképh אֶת־ sign of accus., makképh (־) changes tseré into seghól. (155, 3, b.) |

CH. I. VERSE 9.

- a* הַיִּם הַ def. article with approp. point, and followed by dagh. forte. (15, 145.)
(hay-yā'm)
- b* יָם Subst. m. *the sea*, pl. יָמִים, const. יָם, more rarely יַם, with suffix יָמָה Jer. li. 36, with הַ parag. יָמָה. Root יָמַם to make a noise. The point in מ is dagh. forte, and indicates that it comes from a root עַע.
(yām)
- c* (—) Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. (2, a.)
- 173 וְאֵת־ ! cop. conj. *and*; וְ sign of accus., (—) makképh, connector. (166, 166, a.) Makképh not unfrequently connects three words together, and sometimes even four.
הַיִּבְשָׁה׃
v'eth-hay-yab-
bā-shā'h
- a* הַיִּבְשָׁה הַ def. article with its approp. point, followed by dagh. forte. (145, 15.)
(hay-yab-bā-shā'h)
- b* יְבֵשָׁה Adj. fem., m. יָבֵשׁ, for יֵבֶשׁ that which is dry, *land*, found only in fem. Root יָבֵשׁ to be dried up.
(yab-bā-shā'h)
- c* (—) Sillúk with soph pasúk. (10, a.) Pause at end of a verse.

VERSE 10.

- 174 יִירָא יִ vav conv. with its approp. pointing. (1, 25, 34, 162.)
yay-yi-r'ū'
- a* יִירָא 3 p. pl. m. fut. Kal יִרָא *to fear, to be afraid*. An intrans. verb, with final tseré. Future יִירָא. Piel יִרָא to terrify, to put in fear. (70, 253.)
(yī-r'ū')
- b* (—) Méthegeh. (1, a, 152, a.) It is employed, as here, after a long vowel next before the tone syllable, and followed by sh'va vocal.
- c* (—) Mahpákh, conj. accent. (2, a, 167, a.)
- 175 הַאֲנָשִׁים הַ def. article with kaméts, which it always takes before א, ע, and ר. (110, 64, 57, 15.)
hā-ānā-shi'm
- a* (—) Méthegeh (1, a, 152, a), uniformly used, as here, before all comp. sh'vas preceded by a vowel.
- b* אֲנָשִׁים Pl. of subst. אִישׁ, for אָנָשׁ, const. אֲנָשִׁי *a man, homo*. (75.)
(ānā-shi'm)
- c* (—) Pashitá, postpos. accent, third class. (155, b, 2, a, 11, a.)
- 176 יִרְאָה Subst. fem. *fear*, properly inf. with הַ paragogic of verb יִרָא to fear. (174, a.)
yir-ā'h
- a* (—) Munách, conj. accent. (2, a, 19, b.)
- 177 גְּדוֹלָה Adj. fem. *great*: ground form גְּדוֹל sometimes גְּדֵל. Root גָּדַל to twist together, to bind together, to be or become
g'dhō-lā'h

| CH. I. | VERSE 10. | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|---|
| a | (—) | great. (55.) Gimél rejects dagh. lene, being preceded by a vowel not having a disj. accent. |
| 178 | וַיֹּאמְרוּ vay-yō-m'rū' | Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (2, a.) |
| a | יֹאמְרוּ (yō-m'rū') | 1 vav conv. (1, 34.) |
| b | (—) | 3 pl. m. fut. Kal of verb אָמַר, <i>to say</i> . (10, 113, 129.) |
| c | (—) | Métheh, used after the long vowel cholém followed by sh'va vocal before the tone syllable. (174, b.) |
| 179 | אֵלָיו ē-lai'v | Merkhá, conj. accent. (2, a.) |
| a | (—) | Prep. אֵל <i>to</i> , with 3 m. s. suff. of form usually attached to the plural; separately always const. אֵלָּא. (5, 108.) |
| 180 | מַה-זֹּאת maz-zō'th | Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class. (2, a, 11, a.) |
| a | (—) | Interr. pron. מַה <i>what</i> , kaméts changed into páthach before makképh. (155, 152.) |
| b | זֶה (zōth) | Makképh, connector. (3, b.) The point in † is daghesh conjunctive. It is often inserted in an initial consonant when cons. is preceded by a vowel not accented. |
| c | (—) | Sing. f. of dem. pron. זֶה, <i>this</i> . (140, a, 153, a.) |
| 181 | עֲשֵׂה ghā-sī'thā | Munách, conj. accent. (2, a.) |
| a | (—) | 2 s. m. pret. Kal of verb עָשָׂה <i>to do</i> , <i>to make</i> , <i>to produce by labour</i> . (171, a.) |
| 182 | מַה-זֹּאת עָשִׂיתָ kī-yā-dh'ghū' | מַה-זֹּאת עָשִׂיתָ <i>what hast thou done!</i> an exclamation of horror at Jonah's fleeing from the Lord. |
| a | (—) | Athnách, disj. accent, first class. (2, a.) |
| 182 | כִּי-יֹדְעוּ kī-yā-dh'ghū' | כִּי causal particle <i>because</i> , with dagh. lene because preceded by a word with disj. accent. |
| a | (—) | Métheh (1, a, 14, a), used as here, on second syllable before tone when it is a simple one. |
| b | (—) | Makképh, connector. (3, b, 155, a.) |
| c | יָדְעוּ (yā-dh'ghū') | 3 p. pl. pret. of verb יָדַע <i>to know</i> . Fut. יֵדַע <i>once יֵדַע to see, to know</i> . |
| d | (—) | Métheh (1, a, 14, a), used, as here, after a long vowel next before tone syllable, and followed by sh'va vocal. |
| e | (—) | Munách, conj. accent. (2, a, 19, b.) |
| 183 | הָאֲנָשִׁים hā-ānā-shī'm | הָ def. article with kaméts, which it always takes before א, ע, and ר. (175.) |
| a | (—) | אֲנָשִׁים pl. of אִישׁ, for אִישׁ <i>a man</i> . (175, b, 75.) |
| | | R'bhíagh, disjunctive accent, third class. |

| CH. I. | VERSE 10. | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|--|
| 184 | כִּי־מִלִּפְנֵי kī-mil-liph-nē' | כִּי rel. conj. <i>that</i> ; dagh. lene inserted after silent sh'va implied. |
| a | (—) | Méthegeh (1, a, 14, a), used, as here, on third syllable before tone, the second being a mixed one. |
| b | (-) | Makképh, connector. (3, b, 155.) |
| c | מִלִּפְנֵי (mil-liph-nē') | כִּי for מִן when followed by a guttural מ, rarely נ, properly construct state of the noun מִן a part of any thing, going out from any thing, <i>from</i> . |
| d | לִפְנֵי (liph-nē') | Dagh. forte in lámedh represents the assimilated nun. (31.) Prep. <i>before</i> . Compounded of insep. prep. ל and לִפְנֵי, const. plural of פָּנִים the face, the part turned to any one. Root פָּנָה to turn to. (32.) |
| e | (—) | Mahpákh, conj. accent. (2, a, 167, a.) |
| 185 | יְהוֹרָה y'hō-vā'h | Proper name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.) |
| a | (—) | Pashtá, postpos. accent, disjunctive, third class. (2, a, 11, a.) |
| 186 | הֵם hū | Pron. 3 pers. m. sing. <i>he</i> , and neut. it, pl. הֵם, הֵנָּה, הֵנָּה they. |
| a | (—) | Munách, conjunctive accent. (2, a.) |
| 187 | בָּרַח bhō-rē'ach | Participle act. Kal (with páthach furtive) of verb ל" gutt. בָּרַח, fut. יִבְרַח. <i>to pass through, to reach across, to flee, to flee away</i> . The beth rejects dagh. lene because preceded by a vowel without a disj. accent. Páthach furtive is a short páthach sounded before its consonant for the sake of ease and euphony when a word ends with ה, ה, or ע preceded by long vowel not of the A class. Stuart, § 69. Ges. 22. |
| a | (—) | Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (2, a, 30, a.) |
| 188 | כִּי ki | Causal particle, <i>because</i> . Dagh. lene inserted in caph, because preceded by an implied silent sh'va. |
| a | (—) | Merkhá, conj. accent. (2, a.) |
| 189 | הִגִּיד hig-gi'dh | 3 per. sing. m. pret. Hiphil of נָגַד not used in Kal, to be in front. Hiphil <i>to show, to tell</i> . Dagh. forte in gimél represents the syncopated nun. |
| a | (—) | Tiphchá, disj., second class. (2, a, 11, a.) |
| 190 | לָהֶם lā-he'm | Insep. prep. ל with 3 per. pl. mas. suffix; sh'va exchanged for kaméts before pronominal suffixes plural. |
| a | (: ,) | Sillúk with soph pasúk. (10, a.) Pause at end of a verse. |

| CH. I. | VERSE 11. | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|--|
| 191 | וַיֹּאמְרוּ vay-yō-m'rū' | Vav conv. (1.) and 3 per. pl. mas. fut. Kal of אָמַר <i>to say</i> . (129, 113, 10.) |
| a | (—) | Mahpákh, conj. accent. (2, a.) |
| 192 | אֵלָיו ē-lai'v | Suffix state 3 per. mas. sing. of אֵל, const. אֵל <i>to, towards</i> . (163, 179.) |
| a | (—) | Pashtá, postpos., disj. accent, third class. (2, a, 11, a, 133, a.) |
| 193 | מִה־נֶּעֱשֶׂה man-na'-ghāseh | Interr. pron. מַה <i>what</i> . Kaméts changed into páthach before makképh (155, 152), which generally causes the preceding vowel when long to be shortened. |
| a | (—) | Makképh, connector. (3, b, 155.) |
| b | נֶעֱשֶׂה (na'-ghāseh) | 1 per. pl. fut. Kal of verb עָשָׂה <i>to make, to produce by labour</i> (181, 171, a), nun with dagh. conjunctive. It is often inserted in an initial consonant when preceded by a vowel not accented. (180, a.) |
| c | (—) | Munách, conjunctive accent. (2, a, 19, b.) The word is properly oxytone, but the disjunctive accent of the following syllable causes a recession of the conjunctive to the penultimate. |
| 194 | לָךְ lākh | Suff. state 2 p. s. m. of insep. prep. לְ, לָךְ, but in pause לָּ <i>to thee</i> . Final caph takes sh'va within it ָ. (114, 116, 28. Stuart, § 408.) |
| a | (—) | Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (30, a, 2, a.) |
| 195 | וַיִּשְׁתַּק v'yish-tō'k | ! vav copulative, <i>so that</i> (before an inferential clause). |
| a | יִשְׁתַּק (yish-tō'k) | Third p. s. fut. m. Kal שָׁתַּק <i>to subside, settle down, be calm, be quiet</i> . |
| b | (—) | Merkhá, conj. accent. (2, a.) |
| 196 | הֵם hay-yā'm | ·ה def. art. with its approp. point, followed by dagh. forte. (145, 15.) הֵם subst. mas. <i>the sra</i> . (172, a, b.) |
| a | (—) | Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class. (2, a, 11, a.) |
| 197 | מֵעָלֵינוּ mē-ghā-lē'-nū | מֵ for מִן sometimes מֵ prep. ἀπό, <i>from</i> . The final letter is usually represented by dagh. forte; but as the guttural ע does not admit of it, chirík is exchanged for tseré. |
| a | (—) | Méthegh (1, a, 14, a), on second syllable before tone, the syllable being simple. |
| b | עָלֵינוּ (ghā-lē'-nū) | First pers. pl. suffix state of עַל prep. upon, above, ἐπί, ἐπέρ, super. |

| Ch. I. | VERSE 11. | |
|----------------|-------------------|---|
| c | (— _h) | Athnách, disj. accent, first class. (2, a.) |
| 198 | כִּי | Rel. causal particle, <i>because, for</i> . (184, 188.) Dagh. lene |
| ki | | in caph because preceding word has a disj. accent. |
| a | (—) | Merkhá, conj. accent. (2, a.) |
| 199 | הַיָּם | ·הַ def. article. יָ subst. m. <i>the sea</i> . (172, a, b, 196.) |
| hay-yā'm | | |
| a | (—) | Tiphehá, disj. accent, second class. (2, a, 11, a.) |
| 200 | הוֹלֵךְ | Active participle Kal of הָלַךְ and יֵלֵךְ, fut. יֵלֵךְ, <i>to go, to</i> |
| hō-lē'kh | | <i>walk, to move</i> . Final caph with sh'va. (194.) הוֹלֵךְ expresses |
| a | | continuance in motion. |
| a | (—) | Merkhá, conjunctive accent. (2, a.) |
| 201 | וְסֵעַר : | וְ cop. conj. <i>and</i> ; סֵעַר act. part. Kal with vav omitted of סָעַר <i>to</i> |
| v'sō-ghē'r | | <i>be violently shaken, as the sea, to be tossed</i> . |
| a | (: —) | Sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse. (10, a.) |
| | VERSE 12. | |
| 202 | וַיֹּאמֶר | וַי conversive (1.) and יֹאמֶר 3 per. s. m. fut. Kal of אָמַר <i>to</i> |
| vay-yō'-mer | | <i>say</i> . (162, 129, 113, 10.) |
| a | (—) | Munách, conj. accent. (2, a, 19, b.) |
| 203 | אֵלָיוֹם | Suffix state 3 per. pl. m. of prep. אֶל found separately only |
| ālē-he'm | | in construct אֵלָּ to, towards, unto. (163.) |
| a | (—) | Disjunctive accent, third class, r'bhíagh. (2, a, 11, a, |
| | | 214, a.) |
| 204 | שָׂאוּנִי | 2 per. pl. m. imp. Kal, with suff. נִי of verb שָׂא and שָׂאֵל, |
| sā-ū'-nī | | <i>to take, to lift up, fut יִשָּׂא. נִי is first per. sing. suff. me.</i> |
| a | (—) | Accent pashtá, repeated on the tone syllable when that is |
| | | not the final syllable. (142, b.) Pashtá is disj. accent of |
| | | third class. |
| 205 | וְהִטְלֵנִי | וַי vav copulative. Sh'va exchanged for páthach, being |
| va-hāti-lu'-nī | | homogeneous with the composite sh'va which follows. Stuart, |
| a | | § 139, and § 152, b, c. Before composite sh'vas אַ, אֵ, אִ, as |
| | | well as conjunction וְ, take the corresponding short vowels. |
| a | (—) | Méthegh. (1, a, 14, a.) It is uniformly employed before |
| | | all comp. sh'vas when preceded by a vowel. |
| l | הִטְלֵנִי | 2 per. pl. m. imp. Hiphil of verb טָלַע, טָל unused in Kal. |
| (hāti-lu'-nī) | | Hiphil of הִטָּל <i>to throw down, to prostrate, to cast</i> . (53, 79.) |
| | | Kibbúts, used instead of vav and shurék וְ: and first p. sing. |
| | | suffix נִי <i>me</i> . (204.) |
| c | (—) | Munách, conj. accent. (2, a, 19, b.) |

| CH. I. | VERSE 12. | |
|-----------|------------------------------|--|
| 206 | אֶל־הַיָּם el-hay-yā'm | אֶל const. state, with makképh, of prep. לֵאל to, into, towards. (5, 108, 163, 120.) |
| a | הַיָּם (hay-yā'm) | הַי def. article with its appropriate point, followed by dagh. forte. (145, 15.) |
| b | יָם (yām) | Subst. m. <i>the sea</i> . (172, a, b, 196.) |
| c | (־) | Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (2, a.) |
| 207 | וַיִּשָּׁתָּק v'yish-tō'k | ! cop. conj. <i>and</i> , with its approp. point. |
| a | יִשָּׁתָּק (yish-tō'k) | 3 per. sing. fut. m. Kal יִשָּׁתָּק to subside, settle down, be quiet. (195, a.) |
| b | (־) | Merkhá, conj. accent. (2, a, 195, b.) |
| 208 | הַיָּם hay-yā'm | הַי def. art. (196) and יָם the sea. (206, a, 145, 15.) |
| a | (־) | Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class. (2, a, 11, a.) |
| 209 | מֵעַל־יָם mê-glā'ic-khe'm | מֵ prep. for מִן sometimes מֵ from. The final letter ם is usually represented by dagh. forte; but as ץ (gutt.) does not admit of it, chirík is exchanged for tseré. (197.) |
| a | (־) | Méthegh. (1, a, 14, a.) It is used before all comp. sh'vas preceded by a vowel. |
| b | עַל־יָם (ghālē-khe'm) | Prep. עַל (construct עָלִי) upon, with second per. pl. m. suffix יָם from upon you. (20.) |
| c | (־) | Athnách, disj. accent, first class. (2, a.) |
| 210 | כִּי kī | Rel. causal particle, <i>because, since, for</i> . Dagh. lene in caph because preceded by implied silent sh'va. (198, 184, 188.) |
| a | (־) | Y'thibh, prepos., disj. accent, third class. (2, a, 11, a.) |
| 211 | יֹדֵעַ yō-dhē'āgh | Active part. Kal of verb יָדַע and יָדַע gutt. יֹדֵעַ to know. The páthach is furtive, used for ease and euphony when a word ends with ה, ח, or ע, preceded by long vowel not of the A class. (187.) |
| a | (־) | Munách, conjunctive accent. (2, a, 19, b.) |
| 212 | אֲנִי ā'nī | Pers. pron. first per. s. אֲנִי (but with distinctive accent אֲנִי) also אֲנִי; <i>knowing am I, I know</i> . |
| a | (־) | Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (2, a.) |
| 213 | כִּי kī | Rel. causal particle, <i>for, because, that</i> . Dagh. lene in caph after a vowel, because preceding word has a disj. accent. (198.) |
| a | (־) | Munách, conjunctive accent. (2, a.) |

| Cn. | VERSE 12. | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. 214 | כְּשֶׁלִי bh'shel-li' | ל insep. preposition. כְּ for אֲשֶׁר rel. and לִי insep. prep. ל with first p. s. suffix, <i>on account of me.</i> (138, 83, 53.) Dagh. lene rejected from beth, because preceding word has not a disj. accent. Dagh. forte in lamedh represents the syn-copated resh in אֲשֶׁר. |
| a | (—) | R'bhiāgh, disj. accent, third class. (2, a, 11, a, 203, a.) |
| 215 | הַסַּעַר has-sa'-ghar | הַ def. article. (196.) סַּעַר subst.mas. sixth decl. segholate form of A class, <i>a storm</i> (fem. סַּעֲרָה). (60.) |
| a | (—) | Dargá, conjunctive accent. (2, a.) |
| 216 | הַגָּדוֹל hag-gā-dhō'l | הַ def. article (196.) גָּדוֹל sometimes גְּדוֹל, const. גְּדוֹל and גָּדוֹל adj. <i>great.</i> Root גָּדַל. |
| a | (—) | T'bhír, disj. accent, third class. (2, a.) |
| b | הַזֶּה haz-ze'h | הַ def. article (196.) זֶה dem. pronoun m., זֹאת f., זֶי com. <i>this.</i> Plu. אֵלֶּה com. <i>these.</i> (153, a, 140, a.) |
| c | (—) | Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class. (2, a, 11, a.) |
| 217 | עָלֵיכֶם: ghalē-khe'm | Suffix state 2 p. plural mas. of עַל pl. construct עָלֵי prep. <i>upon.</i> (197, b, 209, b.) |
| a | (: —) | Sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse. (10, a.) |
| VERSE 13. | | |
| 218 | וַיַּחַדְרֻ vay-yach-t'rú' | וַיַּחַדְרֻ 3 per. pl. mas. fut. Kal of verb פָּחַד gutt. חָדַר, fut. יַחַדְרֻ <i>to break or dig through</i> , to break through the waves in rowing, <i>to row.</i> (53.) The dagh. lene in tau because preceded by silent sh'va. |
| a | (—) | Munách, conjunctive accent. (2, a.) |
| 219 | הָאֲנָשִׁים hā-ānā-shi'm | הָ def. article with páthach changed to kaméts, which it always takes before א, ע, and ר. (110, 64, a, 57, 15, 175.) |
| a | (—) | Méthegeh on second syllable before tone, when it is a simple one. (1, a, 14, a, 197, a, 184, a.) |
| | אֲנָשִׁים (ānā-shi'm) | Plural of אִישׁ, for אֲנָשׁ <i>a man.</i> (175, b, 75.) |
| b | (—) | R'bhiāgh, disj. accent, third class. (2, a, 214, a.) |
| 220 | לְהָשִׁיב l'hā-shi'bh | לְ insep. prepos. (194, 190, 150.) |
| a | הָשִׁיב (hā-shi'bh) | Const. inf. Hiphil of verb שָׁב, עָשׂוּב <i>to turn, to return</i> , inf. abs. שָׁב, future יָשׁוּב, apoc. and conv. יָשָׁב, Hiphil וַיָּשָׁב <i>to cause to return, to bring back, to restore.</i> |
| b | (—) | T'bhír, disj. accent, third class. (2, a, 216, a.) |

| CH. I. | VERSE 13. | |
|-----------|--------------|---|
| 221 | אל | אל construct state of prep. אל <i>to, towards</i> (5, 108, 163, 179), almost always with makképh. (155, 173.) ׀ def. article. (15, 145.) |
| | חַיַּבְשָׁה | el-hay-yab-bā-shā'h |
| a | יָבֵשָׁה | Adj. fem., only found in fem.; יָבֵשׁ for יָבֵשׁ that which is dry, <i>dry land</i> opposed to sea. Root יָבֵשׁ to be dried up. |
| b | (—) | Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class. (2, a, 11, a.) |
| 222 | וְלֹא | וְ conj. <i>but</i> ; לֹא adv. of negation <i>not</i> . |
| | v'lō | |
| a | (—) | Munách, conj. accent. (2, a, 19, b.) |
| 223 | יָבִלּוּ | 3 per. pl. pret. Kal of verb יָבַל <i>to be able</i> . יָבִלּוּ by pause becomes יָבִלּוּ. Fut. יָבִלּוּ, properly fut. Hophal, to be made able. Dagħ. lene omitted from caph after long vowel. |
| | yā-khō'-lū | |
| a | (—) | Athnách, disj. accent, first class. |
| 224 | כִּי | Rel. causal particle, <i>for, because</i> . (213.) Dagħ. lene inserted in caph after a long vowel, being separated by disj. accent. |
| | kī | |
| a | (—) | Munách, conj. accent. (2, a, 19, b.) |
| 225 | הַיָּם | ׀ def. article. יָם subst. m. <i>the sea</i> . Same as 199. Accent zaképh katón, disj. |
| | hay-yā'm | |
| 226 | הוֹלֵךְ | Active part. Kal of verb הָלַךְ and הִלָּךְ. Same as 200. Accent merkhá, conj. |
| | hō-lē'kh | |
| 227 | וְסָעַר | וְ cop. conj. <i>and</i> ; active part. סָעַר Kal with vav omitted, of סָעַר <i>to be tossed</i> . Same as 201. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive. |
| | v'sō-ghē'r | |
| 228 | עֲלֵיהֶם: | 3 p. pl. m. suffix state of עַל prep. <i>upon</i> . (217.) Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse. |
| | ghālē-he'm | |
| | VERSE 14. | |
| 229 | וַיִּקְרָא | וְ conversive (1.) and וַיִּקְרָא 3 per. pl. m. fut. Kal of verb קָרָא, fut. וַיִּקְרָא <i>to cry out, to call</i> . |
| | vay-yik-r'ū | |
| a | (—) | Accent kadhma, conjunctive. (42, a, 2, a.) |
| 230 | אֶל־יְהוָה | אל const. state of prep. אל followed by makképh (5), <i>to, towards</i> . |
| | el-y'hō-vā'h | |
| a | יְהוָה | Proper name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.) |
| | (y'hō-vā'h) | |
| b | (—) | Accent géresh, disj., fourth class. (2, a, 11, a.) |
| 231 | וַיֹּאמְרוּ | וְ vav conv. (1.) and וַיֹּאמְרוּ 3 per. pl. mas. fut. Kal of verb אָמַר, fut. וַיֹּאמְרוּ <i>to say</i> . (10, 113, 129.) |
| | vay-yō-m'rū' | |
| a | (—) | Métheḡh (1, a, 14, a), after a long vowel (cholém) before tone syllable and followed by sh'va vocal. |

| Ch. I. | VERSE 14. | |
|-----------|-------------|---|
| b | (—) | Accent r'bhíāgh, disjunctive, third class. (2, a, 11, a, 214, a.) |
| 232 | אֲנִי | Interjection of entreaty, same as אֲנִי, compounded of אֲנִי and אֲנִי <i>quæso! ah, I pray.</i> |
| a | (—) | Mahpákh, conj. accent. (2, a.) |
| b | (—) | The asterisk refers to Rabbinic note, where instead of אֲנִי it is accented אֲנִי, which is the reading of the text in some editions. |
| 233 | יְהוָה | Proper name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.) |
| a | (—) | Pashtá, postpositive, disj. accent. (2, a, 11, a, 133, a.) |
| 234 | אֶל־נָא | אֶל a word possessing negative power like אֶל, אֶל, and composites אֶל, אֶל, אֶל. Here it seems to be an adverb of prohibiting, dehorting, deprecating, wishing that something may not be done. In petitions אֶל is added, אֶל תְּהִי אֶל־נָא let there not be now, Gen. xiii. 8. אֶל־נָא (<i>do</i>) not, <i>I pray.</i> |
| a | () | Makképh, connector. (3, b, 155.) |
| b | נָא | A particle used in submissive and modest request. <i>Now</i> , as a word of entreaty. אֶל־נָא יְהוָה אֲדֹנָי let not the Lord be angry, Gen. xviii. 32. |
| c | (—) | Munách, conjunctive accent. (2, a, 19, b.) |
| 235 | נִאבְדָה | First per. pl. fut. Kal of verb פִּאבַד, fut. יֵאבַד <i>to be lost, to lose oneself, to perish, to be destroyed.</i> The paragoge ה־ draws forward accent, shortens preceding syllable, and intensifies the meaning. Stuart, § 206, 207. |
| a | (—) | Méthegeh after a long vowel next before tone syllable, followed by sh'va vocal. (174, b.) |
| b | (—) | R'bhíāgh, disj. accent, third class. (2, a, 214, a.) |
| 236 | בְּנִפְשִׁי | בְּ insep. prep. <i>on account of.</i> Dagh. lene inserted in beth after a vowel, because preceding word has a disjunctive accent. |
| a | נִפְשִׁי | Noun fem. of the segholate form A class (Stuart, § 356), pl. נִפְשֵׁי, once נִפְשֵׁי, with suffix נִפְשֵׁי <i>the breath, the life, the soul, the mind.</i> A segholate is a noun of two syllables with tone on the penult, and furtive vowel in final syllable. |
| b | (—) | Accent pashtá, postpositive disjunctive, repeated on the tone syllable. (204, a, 142, b.) |

| CH. I. | VERSE 14. | |
|-----------|-----------------------|---|
| 237 | הַאִישׁ | ה def. article with kaméts instead of páthach, because áleph does not admit dagh. forte. (219.) |
| a | hā-ī'sh | Subst. m. <i>a man, vir.</i> (175, <i>b</i> , 75.) |
| b | (ish) | |
| c | (—) | Munách, conj. accent. (2, <i>a</i> , 19, <i>b</i> .) |
| 238 | הַדֵּם | ה def. article הֵּ demon. pron. <i>this.</i> (216, <i>b</i> , 140, <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> .) Ac- |
| a | haz-ze'h | ccent zaképh katón, disj., second class. |
| b | וְאֵלֶּיךָ תִּתֶּנּוּ | ! cop. conj. <i>and</i> ; וְ neg. particle <i>not</i> (234), followed by makképh. The first tau has dagh. lene after silent sh'va implied under lámedh; the second tau has dagh. forte, the initial nun of the ground form being assimilated. |
| c | r'al-tit-tē'n | |
| d | תִּתֶּנּוּ | Sec. per. sing. m. fut. Kal of verb פָּתַן, <i>to give, set, place, lay.</i> Fut. יִתֵּן, יִתְּנֶה, imp. תֵּן, with ה paragogic תִּתְּנֶה. |
| a | (tit-tē'n) | Merkhá, conjunctive accent. (2, <i>a</i> .) |
| b | (—) | |
| c | עָלֶיךָ | First per. plural suffix state of prep. עַל <i>above, upon.</i> (20, 209, <i>b</i> , 197, <i>b</i> .) |
| d | ghālē'-nū | |
| a | (—) | Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class. (2, <i>a</i> , 11, <i>a</i> .) |
| 239 | דָּמָם | Subst. mas. <i>blood</i> , const. דָּם, with suff. דָּמּוֹ his blood, דָּמָםִי your blood. Root דָּמַם to be silent, still, cease, leave off. Dagh. lene in dáleth because of preceding disjunctive. |
| a | dām | |
| b | (—) | Munách, conjunctive accent. (2, <i>a</i> , 19, <i>b</i> .) |
| 240 | נָקִי | Adj. נָקִי <i>pure, innocent, free from blame.</i> Pl. נָקִיִּים. The small circle over the áleph refers to the קָרִי (i. e. <i>read</i>) which pronounces the áleph to be redundant. |
| a | nā-kī' | |
| b | (—) | Athnách, disj. accent, first class. (2, <i>a</i> .) |
| 241 | כִּי־אֵתָּה | כִּי relative causal particle, <i>for, because, that.</i> Dagh. lene in caph, because preceding word has a disj. accent. (198.) |
| a | kī-at-tā'h | Makképh, connector. (3, <i>b</i> , 173.) Makképh may be called a conjunctive accent <i>sui generis</i> . In most cases it supplies the place of an ordinary conjunctive. |
| b | (—) | |
| c | אַתָּה | 2 personal pron. s. m. <i>thou.</i> Pl. אַתְּם <i>ye.</i> The dagh. forte in each case represents a syncopated nun, orig. form probably אַתְּנָה with dagh. lene. |
| d | (at-tā'h) | |
| a | (—) | Munách, conjunctive accent. (2, <i>a</i> , 19, <i>b</i> .) |
| 242 | יְהוָה | Proper name, <i>Jehovah.</i> (4.) |
| a | y'hō-vā'h | |
| b | (—) | Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (2, <i>a</i> .) |

| CH. I. | VERSE 14. | |
|-----------|---------------|--|
| 243 | כַּאֲשֶׁר | <p>כַּ insep. prep. כַּ according to, after, secundum, κατά. Before comp. sh'va it takes corresponding short vowel, here páthach. Dagħ. lene in caph, because preceding word has a disj. accent.</p> |
| a | אֲשֶׁר (ָ) | <p>Rel. pron. <i>who, which, that</i>; or אֲשֶׁר כַּ may be regarded as a comparative conjunction, <i>according as</i>. Ges. 152.</p> |
| b | () | <p>Merkhá, conjunctive accent. (2, a.)</p> |
| 244 | חָפְזָהּ | <p>2 p. sing. m. pret. Kal of verb חָפַז gutt. חָפְזָה, fut. יִחְפֹּז, and יִחְפֹּז to bend, to curve, to will, to desire, to wish; thou hast willed. Dagħ. lene in tau, because preceded by silent sh'va.</p> |
| a | () | <p>Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class. (2, a, 11, a.)</p> |
| 245 | עָשִׂיתָ : | <p>Second p. sing. m. pret. Kal of verb עָשָׂה gutt. and עָשִׂיתָ, to work, to labour, to make, to do. (171, a, 181.)</p> |
| a | (:) | <p>Sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse. (10, a.)</p> |
| | VERSE 15. | |
| 246 | וַיִּשְׂאוּ | <p>וַיִּשְׂאוּ vav conv. (1.) and וַיִּשְׂאוּ third p. pl. m. fut. Kal of verb שָׁאַל and וַיִּשְׂאוּ, inf. abs. וַיִּשְׂאוּ, fut. וַיִּשְׂאוּ to take up, to lift up. וַיִּשְׂאוּ without dagħ. compens. often omitted before sh'va.</p> |
| a | () | <p>Pashtá, disj., postpos. accent, third class. (2, a, 11, a.)</p> |
| 247 | אֶת־יוֹנָה | <p>אֶת with makképh. Here used as sign of the accusative. Ground form אֶת, makk. changing tseré into seghól.</p> |
| a | () | <p>Makképh, connecter. (3, a, 241, a.)</p> |
| b | יוֹנָה | <p>Proper name, <i>Jonah</i>. (6.)</p> |
| c | () | <p>Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (2, a.)</p> |
| 248 | וַיַּטְּלֵהוּ | <p>וַיַּטְּלֵהוּ conversive. (1.) The preformative of the word having sh'va, dagħ. forte is not inserted; but it is implied. (1.)</p> |
| a | יַטְּלֵהוּ | <p>Third p. pl. m. fut. Hiphil (with kibbúts instead of vav and shurék; and third sing. mas. suffix הוּ) of verb יָטַל unused in Kal. Hiphil יָטַל to throw down at length, to prostrate, throw, cast out. Fut. יָטַל, pl. יָטַלוּ. The suffix draws accent forward, and the initial vowel falls away. (53.) Yodh of the long chirík is here omitted. (78.) Ges. 8, 4.</p> |
| b | () | <p>Tiphchá, disjunctive, second class. (2, a, 11, a.)</p> |
| 249 | אֶל־הַיָּם | <p>אֶל construct state of prep. אֶל to, towards, into, in, eis. (5, 179.)</p> |
| | el-hay-yu'm | |

CH. I. VERSE 15.

| | | |
|-----|---------------|--|
| a | (˘) | Makképh, connector (3, a, 241, a), shortens preceding vowel. |
| b | הַיָּם | ˆ def. article. ִ the sea. (199, 225.) |
| c | (˘) | Athnách, disj. accent, first class. (2, a.) |
| 250 | וַיַּעֲמֹד | ˆ conversive. (1.) Méthegh uniformly inserted before all comp. sh'vas preceded by a vowel. |
| a | וַיַּעֲמֹד | 3 per. sing. m. fut. Kal of verb ִ gutt. עָמַד to stand, to stand still, to desist, to cease. |
| b | (˘) | Merkhá, conj. accent. (2, a.) |
| 251 | הַיָּם | ˆ def. article. ִ the sea. Same as 249, b. (199, 225.) |
| a | (˘) | Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class. |
| 252 | מִזְגַּח־פֹּה | ˆ for מִן sometimes מִ prepos. from. (197, 209.) Dagħ. fôrte compensates for syncopated nun. |
| a | וַיַּעֲבֹר | Third person sing. m. suff. state of subst. m. עָבַר anger, rage ; his or its rage ; a segh. noun of A class. Stuart, § 359. |
| b | (: ˘) | Sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause accent at end of verse. (10, a.) |

VERSE 16.

| | | |
|-----|-------------|--|
| 253 | וַיִּירָא | ˆ vav conversive. וַיִּירָא 3 per. pl. m. fut. Kal of verb ִ and לֹא, יִירָא to fear, to be afraid. Fut. וַיִּירָא, וַיִּירָא. (174, 70.) Méthegh after long vowel, and next before vocal sh'va preceding tone syllable. |
| a | (˘) | Dargá, conjunctive accent. (2, a.) |
| 254 | הַאֲנָשִׁים | ˆ def. article with páthach changed to kaméts, which it always takes before א, ע, and ר. (15, 57, 64, 110, 175.) |
| a | הַאֲנָשִׁים | Plural of אִישׁ, for אִישׁ a man. (75, 175, b.) |
| b | (˘) | T'bhír, disj. accent, third class. (2, a, 215.) |
| 255 | וַיִּרְאָה | Subst. fem. fear, terror. Root יִרָא to fear. "The men feared a great fear." (176.) |
| a | (˘) | Merkhá, conj. accent. (2, a.) |
| 256 | גְּדוֹלָהּ | Fem. of adj. גָּדוֹל sometimes defective גְּדוֹל, const. גְּדוֹ great. (55.) Dagħesh lene omitted from gimél, because preceding vowel is not separated by a disj. accent. |
| a | (˘) | Tiphchá, disjunctive accent, second class. (2, a, 11, a.) |
| 257 | אֶת־יְהוָה | ˆ prep. followed by makképh becomes אֶת־ with, by, at, near. אֶת־יְהוָה by the aid of Jehovah, Gen. iv. 1. Here from Jehovah. |

CH. I. VERSE 16.

1. *a* יְהוָה Proper name, *Jehovah*. (4.)
(y'hō-vā'h)
- l* (—) Athnách, disjunctive accent, first class. (2, *a*.)
- 255 וַיִּזְבְּחוּ-
זֶבַח וַיִּזְבְּחוּ
vay-yiz-b'chū-
ze'-bhach *זֶבַח* 1. conversive (1.) וַיִּזְבְּחוּ 3 per. pl. m. fut. Kal of verb זָבַח gutt. *זֶבַח*, fut. זֶבַח to slaughter animals, to slay in sacrifice, to sacrifice. Piel זֶבַח, fut. יִזְבְּחוּ.
- a* זֶבַח Subst. mas. a slaying, a sacrifice, an offering, a victim, with suff. זֶבַח, pl. זֶבַחִים, const. זֶבַחִי, once זֶבַחֹת, Hos. iv. 19.
- l* (—) Pashtá, disjunctive accent (third class), postpositive, repeated on the tone syllable when that is not the final one. (204, *a*, 142, *b*.)
- 259 לַיהוָה לַיִּזְבְּחוּ
lai-hō-vā'h ל insep. prep. לַ to. It takes páthach instead of sh'va because prefixes to יְהוָה receive same vowels as if followed by יִזְבְּחוּ. (52, 4.) Méthegh after short vowel made long by position. Stuart, § 87, *h*.
- a* יְהוָה Proper name, *Jehovah*. (4.)
(y'hō-vā'h)
- l* (—) Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (2, *a*.)
- 260 וַיִּדְרֹךְ וַיִּדְרֹךְ
vay-yid-d'rū' 1. vav conversive (1.) וַיִּדְרֹךְ 3 per. pl. m. fut. Kal of verb דָּרַךְ 1. vav conversive (1.) וַיִּדְרֹךְ 3 per. pl. m. fut. Kal of verb דָּרַךְ to fall out, to drop down, to row. Dagh. forte in dáleth represents syncopated nun.
- a* (—) Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class. (2, *a*, 11, *a*.)
- 261 נְדָרִים : נְדָרִים
n'dhā-rím Subst. m. plural of נָדַר and נָדַר a vow, any thing vowed, a vowed sacrifice, with suffix נְדָרִי, pl. נְדָרִים, construct נְדָרֵי.
- a* (—) Sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause accent at end of verse. (10, *a*.)

CH. II. VERSE 1.

CHAPTER II.

- 262 וַיִּמָּן וַיִּמָּן
va-y'mā'n 1 conversive (1.) וַיִּמָּן 3 per. sing. m. fut. apoc. Piel of verb מָן לָ, כָּן to be divided, to allot, to assign, to prepare, to appoint, to constitute. Regular form of Piel מִכָּן. This verb is kindred to קָן to divide, to allot, and קָן to give. (53.) When the preformative letter of the future has sh'va, dagh. forte is omitted. Accent mahpák, conj.
- 263 יְהוָה יְהוָה
y'hō-vā'h Proper name, *Jehovah*. (4.) Accent pashtá, disj., third class, and postpositive.
- 264 דָּג דָּג
dāgh Subst. mas. a fish, a great fish, a whale (καῖτος, LXX.), plur. דָּגִים, const. דָּגִי. Root דָּן to cover, to be dark (with

| CH. II. | VERSE 1. | |
|------------|------------------------------|--|
| | | multitude), to be multiplied, to be increased. (280.) Dagh. lene inserted in dáleth, because preceding vowel is under a disj. accent. The accent is munách, conjunctive. |
| 265 | גָּדוֹל gā-dhō'l | Adj. <i>great</i> , f. גְּדוֹלָה. (55, 256.) Accent zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. Dagh. lene inserted in gimél preceded by silent sh'va implied. Stuart, § 79, 2. |
| 266 | לִבְלַע libh-lō'āgh | Insep. prep. לְ. Before simple sh'va it takes short chirík, as also בִּ and פִּ. Stuart, § 152, <i>b</i> , 3, and 137. לִבְלַע inf. const. of verb לָ' gutt. בָּלַע, fut. יִבְלַע <i>to swallow down, to devour</i> . Dagh. lene rejected by beth after a vowel. Stuart, § 80. Ges. 21. The páthach is furtive. The accent tiphchá, disj., second class. |
| 267 | אֶת־יוֹנָה eth-yō-nā'h | אֶת with makképh, const. of prep. אִתְּ <i>with</i> ; here sign of the accusative. (247, 257.) יוֹנָה proper name, <i>Jonah</i> . (6, 247.) Accent athnách, disjunctive, first class. |
| 268 | וְהָיָה va-y'hī' | וְ conversive. Not followed here by dagh. forte, because preformative of future has sh'va. (1.) וְהָיָה third p. sing. m. fut. apoc. Kal of subst. verb הָיָה <i>to be</i> . (2.) The accent is mahpákh, conjunctive. |
| 269 | יוֹנָה yō-nā'h | Proper name, <i>Jonah</i> . (6, 247, 267.) Accent pashtá, postpos., and disj., third class. |
| 270 | בִּמְעֵי bim-ghē' | בִּ insep. prep. בִּ. Before sh'va simple it takes short chirík. (266.) Dagh. lene in beth, because preceding vowel is separated by its disj. accent. מְעֵי const. state pl. of מַעֵה, found only in pl. מַעֵים <i>the intestines, the belly, womb</i> . Accent munách, conjunctive. |
| a | הַדָּג had-dā'gh | הַ def. article. דָּג subst. m. <i>a fish</i> . (264.) Accent zaképh katón, disjunctive, second class. |
| 271 | שְׁלֹשָׁה sh'lō-shā'h | Numeral adjective <i>three</i> , construct שְׁלֹשָׁה masc.; שְׁלֹשָׁה and שְׁלֹשִׁית fem. with masc. termination. Accent merkhá, conjunctive. |
| 272 | יוֹמִים yā-mī'm | Pl. of subst. m. יוֹם <i>a day</i> , with suff. יוֹמִי, יוֹמֶיךָ. Dual יוֹמִים two days, pl. יוֹמִים (as if from sing. יוֹם), construct יוֹמֵי. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class. |
| 273 | וּשְׁלֹשָׁה ū-sh'lō-shā'h | וְ a form of vav conjunctive. Before sh'va vocal either simple or composite standing under a letter not a guttural, and also before beth, mem, or pe, vav takes shurék. Stuart, § 152, <i>c</i> , 4. שְׁלֹשָׁה num. adj. m. <i>three</i> . Accent merkhá, conj. |

| Ch. II. | VERSE 1. | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 274 | לילות: lē-lî'th | Plural of subst. לַיַּל <i>night</i> , used frequently with הַ paragogic לַיַּלְהֵ which properly signifies, by night. But it is used for the night time, and night. In pause לַיַּלְהֵ. Root, probably לָלַח. Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause accent at end of verse. (10, a.) |
| | VERSE 2. | |
| 275 | וַיִּתְפַּלֵּל vay-yith-pal-lé'l | וַיִּתְפַּלֵּל (1.) 3 per. sing. m. fut. Hithpael of verb "עָלַל, not used in Kal. Piel, to judge. Hithpael, <i>to intercede, supplicate, pray to</i> , specially to God. Generally followed by אֶל־. Accent munách, conjunctive. |
| 276 | יוֹנָה yô-nâ'h | Proper name, <i>Jonah</i> . (6, 247.) Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class. |
| 277 | אֶל־יְהוָה el-y'hô-vâ'h | אֶל const. state of prep. אֶל <i>to</i> . (5, 179.) יְהוָה pr. name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.) Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. |
| 278 | אֱלֹהֵי êlô-hai'v | Plural, with third m. s. pron. suffix (וֹי) of אֱלֹהִים <i>God</i> . Root אָלַח to worship, adore. הָאֱלֹהִים the true God. Generally construed with verbs and adjectives in the singular. Plural used in singular sense for the sake of emphasis: called <i>pluralis majestatis vel excellentiæ</i> . (77, 167.) אֱלֹהֵי <i>his God</i> . Accent athnách, disjunctive, first class. |
| 279 | מִמֶּנִּי mim-m'ghé' | מִ for מִן when followed by guttural מִ <i>from</i> , properly construct state of noun מִן a part of any thing. It implies the idea of <i>going out from</i> any thing, of which that going out formed part, מִדֵּי, מִיָּד, מִבֶּרֶךְ. מִמֶּנִּי const. state of plural מַעֲיִם <i>intestines, belly, womb</i> . (270.) Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. |
| 280 | הַדָּגָה: had-dâ-ghâ'h | הַ def. article. דָּג fem. of subst. דָּג a <i>fish</i> , const. דָּגַת. (264.) Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse. |
| | VERSE 3. | |
| 281 | וַיֹּאמֶר vay-yô'-mer | וַיֹּאמֶר (1.) 3 p. sing. m. fut. Kal of verb פָּ"א <i>to say</i> . (10, 113, 129.) Accent r'bhîagh, disj., third class. |
| 282 | קָרָאתִי kâ-râ'-lîhî | First p. s. pret. Kal of verb לָ"א, קָרָא <i>to cry out</i> . קָרָא אֶל to cry to any one, to call on, to invoke, fut. יִקְרָא. Accent t'lîshâ gh'dholâh, disj., and prepositive, fourth class. |
| 283 | מִצָּרָה mitsâ-tsâ'-râh | מִ for מִן <i>from, on account of</i> . (279.) צָרָה subst. fem. <i>adversary, enemy, distress</i> (masc. צָר). Root צָרַר to press, to oppress. Accent merkhâ, conjunctive. The asterisk refers to Rabbinical note indicating that the tone is on the penult and not on the ultimate, that the word is not מִלְרַע from |

| CH. II. | VERSE 3. | |
|------------|------------------|--|
| 234 | לִי | below, but מִלְעֵיל from above. Stuart, § 99, note. A conj. accent usually recedes in this way to avoid contact with a following accented syllable. |
| 235 | אֶל־יְהוָה | Insep. prep. לְ with first pers. sing. suffix <i>to me</i> , i. e. <i>my</i> . Accent t'bhír, disj., third class. |
| 236 | וַיַּעֲנֵנִי | אֶל const. state of prep. אֶל <i>to</i> . (5, 277.) יְהוָה prop. name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4, 277.) Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. |
| 237 | מִבֶּטֶן | וַיַּעֲנֵנִי conversive. (1.) וַיַּעֲנֵנִי 3 sing. m. fut. Kal of verb פ"גutt. and עָנָה, לָהּ <i>to sing, to testify, to lift up the voice, to begin to speak, to answer</i> ; with first pers. sing. suffix נִי. Méthegh before comp. sh'va preceded by a vowel. Accent athnách, disjunctive, first class. |
| 238 | שְׂאוֹל | מִן for מִן prep. <i>from</i> . (279.) בֶּטֶן subst. fem. <i>belly, womb</i> . בֶּטֶן son of my womb. Root בָּטַן to be empty, to be hollow. Accent dargá, conjunctive. |
| 239 | שְׁוֵעָתִי | And שְׂאוֹל <i>orcus, hades</i> , a subterranean place full of thick darkness, in which the shades of the dead are gathered together. <i>Hell, limbus Patrum</i> . Probably שְׂאוֹל is for שְׁעוֹל a hollow: a hollow and subterr. place, from שְׂאוֹל same as שְׁעַל to be hollow. מִבֶּטֶן שְׂאוֹל out of the womb of the nether world. Accent t'bhír, disj., third class. |
| 240 | שָׁמַעַתְּ | First p. sing. pret. Piel of שָׁוַע same as שָׁוַע not used in Kal. Piel שָׁוַע <i>to ask for aid, to implore help</i> . Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. |
| 241 | קוֹלִי: | Second p. sing. m. pret. Kal of verb שָׁמַע and שָׁמַע <i>to hear, to listen, to attend to any person or thing</i> . Accent merkhá, conjunctive. |
| 242 | וַתִּשְׁלִיכֵנִי | Suffix state first person sing. of subst. m. קוֹל, pl. קוֹלוֹת <i>the voice</i> , whether of animals or men. Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse. |
| 243 | מְצוּלָה | וַיַּעֲנֵנִי conversive. (1.) וַתִּשְׁלִיכֵנִי second p. sing. m. fut. Hiphil, with first pers. sing. suffix נִי of verb שָׁלַךְ, not used in Kal. Hiphil, <i>to cast, to throw off, to cast about, to cast away</i> . Accent mahpákh, conjunctive. |
| 244 | מִצְוֵלָה | Subst. f. <i>the depth of the sea, abyss</i> . Root צוּל to be sunk, which is akin to צָלַל to be rolled down. Noun here is in accus. of place. (Stuart, 428, 3, and note.) Accent pashtá, disjunctive, third class. |

294

בְּלֶבֶב

bīl-bha'bh

בְּ insep. prep. Before sh'va simple it takes short chirík. (266.) Dagħ. lene in beth after a vowel, because preceding word has a disj. accent. לֶבֶב construct state of לֵב (same as לֵב) subst. f. *the heart, the soul, the life*, the middle part, the midst, with suff. לִבִּי, לִבְכֶם, pl. לִבְבוֹת. Root לֵב to be hollow: to be fat. Accent munách, conj.

295

יָמִים

yam-mi'm

Plural of subst. m. יָם *the sea*. (172, b.) Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.

296

וְנָהָר

v'nā-hā'r

וְ cop. conj. *and*. (1.) נָהָר subst. mas. *a stream, a flowing*. וְנָהָר and the flowing (of the sea) surrounds me. Const. נָהָר, pl. נָהָרִים, const. נָהָרִי, also found m. נָהָרוֹת, const. נָהָרוֹת, dual נָהָרִים כּוֹשׁ the rivers of Ethiopia. Root נָהָר to flow together. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.

297

יִסְבְּבֵנִי

y'sō-bh'bhē'-nī

Third per. sing. m. fut. Poel, with first per. sing. suff. לִי of verb "עָבַד, יָסַב to turn oneself. Future יָסַב and יִסְבֵּב. Poel סֹבֵב *to surround*, fut. יִסְבֵּב. Métheḡh after long vowel next before tone syllable, and followed by sh'va vocal. Athnách disj. accent, first class.

298

כָּל-

מִשְׁבְּרֵיךָ

kol-mi-sh-h-bā-re'-khā

כָּל- (kōl), כל followed by makképh becomes כֹּל (kōl), the vowel being kaméts chatúph, or short o, *all, omnes, totus*, the totality of any thing. Dagħesh lene in caph after a vowel at end of word having a disj. accent. מִשְׁבְּרֵיךָ pl. of מִשְׁבָּר, but found only in plural, *waves broken on the shore, breakers*, with second per. sing. mas. suffix יָךְ. מִשְׁבְּרֵי-יָם the waves of the sea. Root שָׁבַר to break. Accent merkhá, conjunctive.

299

וְנָלִיךְ

v'ghal-le'-khā

וְ cop. conj. *and*. (1.) נָלִיךְ plural with 2 sing. m. suff. יָךְ of נָלַךְ, pl. נָלִים. (Root נָלַךְ to roll.) *A heap of stones*: in plural *heaps, ruins, wares*. Dagħ. lene rejected by gimél, being preceded by vocal sh'va. Dagħ. forte in lamedh indicating that it comes from a root "עָלָה. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.

300

עָלַי

ghā-lai'

עַל prep. *upon*, with first p. sing. suff. used with plural nouns, *upon me*. Stuart, § 407, b. Páthach changed for kaméts, the syllable becoming simple. Poetical construct עָלַי; with suffix עָלַי, עָלֶיךָ, עָלֵיכֶם. (20.) Accent merkhá, conj.

| CH. II. | VERSE 4. | |
|------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 301 | עָבְרוּ; ghā-bhā'-rū | Properly עָבְרוּ sh'va changed to kaméts by the pause accent; third p. plur. pret. Kal of עָבַר <i>to pass over</i> , fut. יַעְבֹּר. Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse. |
| | VERSE 5. | |
| 302 | וְאֵנִי va-ānī' | ! vav cop. (1.) Before comp. sh'va it takes the corresponding short vowel. אֵנִי first personal pronoun <i>I</i> , less frequently אֲנִי. (165.) Accent munách, conjunctive. Méthegh is used before all comp. sh'vas preceded by a vowel. |
| 303 | אֶמְרָתִי ā-mar'-tī | First p. sing. pret. Kal of verb אָמַר, פֹּאֵר <i>to say, to bring to light</i> . (10, 129.) Accent zaképh katón, disjunctive, second class. |
| 304 | נִגְרַשְׁתִּי nig-ra'sh-tī | First p. sing. pret. Niphal of verb נָגַשׁ <i>to drive, to thrust, to expel</i> . Niphal, to be expelled. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class. |
| 305 | מִנֵּגַד min-ne'-ghedh | מִ prep. for מֵן <i>from</i> . מִנֵּגַד properly a subst. the front part: the side of any thing next the spectator. Often used as a preposition, in presence of. מִנֵּגַד <i>from before</i> . Accent munách, conjunctive. |
| 306 | עֵינָהּ ghē-ne'-khā | Dual, with second per. sing. m. suffix, of sub. f. עֵינָּן <i>an eye</i> . Const. עֵינָּן, with suffix עֵינֵי, עֵינֵינוּ. Dual עֵינִים. Also a fountain from its resemblance to an eye. Accent athnách, disjunctive, first class. |
| 307 | אֲדָּ akh | An adverb of exception, <i>only, but</i> . Shortened from אֲדָּן, from root בָּנָה to set up, to constitute. Accent y'thibh, prepositive, disj., third class. |
| 308 | אוֹסִיף ō-sī'ph | First p. sing. fut. Hiphil of verb יָסַף, פִּיֵּס <i>to add</i> . Future Hiphil יוֹסִיף, apoc. יוֹסֵף, with vav conv. וַיֹּסֵף <i>to add, to do any thing, to do something again</i> . Accent munách, conjunctive. |
| 309 | לְהַבִּיט l'hab-bi't | Insep. prep. לְ <i>to</i> . לְהַבִּיט infinitive construct Hiphil of verb בָּיַט, נָבַט not used in Kal. Piel נִבֵּט. Hiphil הִבִּיט <i>to look, to behold</i> . The dagh. forte in beth represents the syncopated nun. Accent zaképh katón, disjunctive of second class. |
| 310 | אֶל-הַיֹּבֵל el-hē-kha'l | אֶל const. state with makképh of prep. אֶל <i>to, unto, towards</i> πρὸς, εἰς. (5, 108.) הַיֹּבֵל construct state of הֵבֵל subst. com. a large and magnificent building, <i>a palace, a temple</i> . Root יָבַל same as בָּוִל <i>to be capacious, to be spacious</i> . הַיֹּבֵל יְהוָה the palace of Jehorah, the temple in Jerusalem. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. |

| CH. 11. 311 | VERSE 5. | |
|-------------------|--------------|--|
| | קֹדֶשֶׁךְ: | Second per. sing. masc. suffix state of subst. קֹדֶשׁ, once קֹדֶשׁ <i>holiness</i> , with suffix קֹדֶשִׁי (kodhshi), קֹדֶשֶׁךְ the latter sh'va of which is here changed to seghól by the pause accent, pl. קֹדֶשִׁים (kodhashim), and קֹדְשִׁים (kōdhashim), with article יָם קֹדֶשִׁי (hakkōdashim), with prefix בְּקֹדֶשִׁים, name of my holiness, Hebrew idiom for my holy name. יוֹם קֹדֶשֶׁךְ my holy mountain. שֶׁמֶן קֹדֶשִׁי my holy oil. רוּחַ קֹדֶשֶׁךְ Spirit of thy holiness, thy Holy Spirit. אֲבָנֵי קֹדֶשׁ gems (precious stones) of holiness, holy gems. Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse. |
| | VERSE 6. | |
| 312 | אֶפְסוּנִי | Third p. pl. pret. Kal with first p. sing. suff. נִי of verb "עָפָה to surround (kindred to סָבַב), only used poetically. Accent mahpák, conj. |
| 313 | מַיִם | Plural of subst. m. מַי water, but only used in the plural; const. מַי. Sometimes found in doubled form מַיִמַּי. Accent pashtá, postpositive disjunctive, repeated on the tone syllable. (236, b.) |
| 314 | עַד-נְפִשׁ | עַד prep. to, even to, with makképh, connector. (3, b.) נְפִשׁ segholate subst. fem. of A class: breath, life, soul, mind. (236, a.) Root נָפַשׁ to take breath. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class. |
| 315 | תְּהוֹם | Plural of תְּהוֹמוֹת com. a poetical word signifying water making a noise, in commotion, a wave. Root הוּם to put in motion, to disturb. אֶל-תְּהוֹם קָרָא wave calleth unto wave. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class. Dagh. lene in tau, because preceded by silent sh'va implied. |
| 316 | יִסְבְּבֵנִי | Third pers. sing. mas. fut. Poel of סָבַב to surround, with first pers. s. suff. נִי. (297.) Méthegh after long vowel next before tone, and followed by vocal sh'va. Accent athnách, disj., first class. |
| 317 | סוּף | Subst. m. a rush, a reed, sea weed. יַם-סוּף the weedy sea, the Arabian gulf which abounds in sea weeds. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. |
| 318 | תְּכַבֵּשׁ | Pass. participle Kal of verb כָּבַשׁ guttural, fut. יִתְכַבֵּשׁ, once יִתְכַבֵּשׁ to bind, to bind on, to bind about; followed by לְ, יוֹם תְּכַבֵּשׁ לְרֹאשִׁי the sea weed is bound about my head, as if my turban. Accent merkhá, conjunctive. |

| CH. II. | VERSE 6. | |
|------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 319 | לְרֹאשִׁי׃ l'rō-shi' | לְ insep. prep. <i>to, unto, towards, about</i> . רֹאשִׁי first pers. sing. suffix and subst. m. רֹאשׁ (for רֹאשִׁי), pl. רֹאשִׁים (for רֹאשִׁים) <i>a head, whatever is highest or supreme, a prince of the people.</i> |
| | VERSE 7. | |
| 320 | לְקַצְבִּי l'kits-bhō' | לְ insep. prep. <i>to, unto, towards</i> . קַצְבִּי const. pl. of segholate noun m. E class, (St. p. 264, § 359. Ges. 91,) קַצֵּב <i>form, shape, prob. roots or ends</i> . לְקַצְבֵּי הָרִים <i>to the roots (ends) of the mountains.</i> Accent mahpákh, conjunctive. |
| 321 | הָרִים hā-rī'm | Plural of subst. m. הָר <i>a mountain, a mountain tract of country; with the article הָהָר, with הֶ the locale הָרָה, const. pl. הָרִי the mount of God.</i> Accent pashtá, postpos., disjunctive, third class. |
| 322 | יֵרֵדְתִּי yā-ra'dh-ti | First pers. sing. pret. Kal of verb יָרַד, <i>to go down, to descend</i> , fut. יֵרֵד, יֵרֵד, imp. יֵרֵד, inf. abs. יֵרֵד, const. יֵרֵד. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class. |
| 323 | הָאָרֶץ hā-ā'-rets | הָ def. art. הִ with páthach lengthened into kaméts, because aleph does not admit dagh. forte. אֶרֶץ segholate noun com. of A class, (Stuart, § 359), אֶרֶץ <i>earth</i> ; with article the former seghól becomes kaméts; with suffix אֶרְצִי, with הֶ the locale אֶרְצָה <i>earthward</i> . Accent t'bhír, disj., third class. |
| 324 | בְּרִיתִי b'rī-che'-hā | 3 per. fem. sing. suffix state (יָיָה) of pl. בְּרִיתִים, sing. בְּרִית, subst. m. <i>a cross beam, a bar, a bolt</i> . Dagh. lene in beth after implied silent sh'va. Yodh of long chirík omitted. Accent merkhá, conjunctive. |
| 325 | בְּעָדִי bha-ghādhí' | בְּעָדִי and בְּעָדִי prep. denoting nearness; <i>by, behind, after, round about</i> , with first pers. sing. suffix. Dagh. lene omitted from beth, because preceded by a vowel not having a disj. accent. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class. |
| 326 | לְעוֹלָם l'ghō-lā'm | לְ insep. prep. <i>to</i> . עוֹלָם, sometimes עֶלְם <i>what is hidden</i> . (Root עָלַם <i>to hide</i> .) Specially hidden time. The beginning or end of what is uncertain, or not defined, <i>eternity, perpetuity</i> . מֵעוֹלָם of old, from the most ancient times. לְעוֹלָם <i>to eternity, for ever</i> . Accent athnách, disjunctive, first class. |
| 327 | וַתַּעַל vat-ta'-ghal | וַיֵּשֶׁב conv. (1.) תַּעַל 2 per. s. m. fut. apoc. Hiphil of verb פָּ"ג <i>gutt.</i> and לָ"ה <i>עָלָה, fut. יַעֲלֶה</i> . Hiphil הַעֲלֶה, fut. יַעֲלֶה <i>to cause to go up</i> . Accent dargá, conjunctive. |
| 328 | מִשְׁחַת mish-sha'-chath | מִן prep. for מִן <i>from</i> . (305.) שְׁחַת subst. f. <i>a pit, the sepulchre, destruction</i> . שְׁחַתָּה <i>their destruction</i> . יֵרֵד שְׁחַת <i>to go down to the grave</i> . Accent t'bhír, disj., third class. |

| | |
|------------|------------------------------------|
| Ch. II. | VERSE 7. |
| 329 | חַי chay-yai' |
| 330 | יְהוָה y'hō-vā'h |
| 331 | אֱלֹהֵי elō-hai' |
| | VERSE 8. |
| 332 | בְּהִתְעַטֵּף b'hith-ghat-tē'ph |
| 333 | עָלַי gbū-lai' |
| | נַפְשִׁי naph-shi' |
| 334 | אֶת־יְהוָה eth-y'hō-vā'h |
| 335 | זָכַרְתִּי zā-khū'r-ti |
| 336 | וַתָּבוֹא vat-tā-bho' |
| 337 | אֵלַי e-le'-khā |
| 338 | תְּפִלָּתִי t'pīlī-lā-thi' |

First pers. sing. suffix state of חַי plur. of חַי used in singular sense, *life*. רוּחַ חַיִּים the breath of life. עֵץ חַיִּים the tree of life. אֶרֶץ חַיִּים the way of life. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.

Proper name, *Jehovah*. (4.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive.

First pers. sing. suffix state of אֱלֹהִים pl. of אֱלֹהֵי *God*; used as *pluralis excellentiæ*. The suffix is י, but páthach is changed into kaméts, being in pause. (278, 167, 77.) Accents sillúk and soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.

בְּ insep. prep. with dagh. lene which is always placed in aspirate beginning chap. or verse. הִתְעַטֵּף inf. const. (used as a noun) Hithpael of verb פָּ gutt. עָטַף, fut. יַעֲטֹף to cover, to cover over, to be wrapped in darkness, to languish, to faint. Hithpael, *to languish, to faint*. Accent mahpákh, conjunctive.

First p. sing. suff. state of prep. עַל *upon me*. (20.) Accent pashtá, disj., postpositive of third class.

Suff. state first p. sing. of segholate noun of A class, נַפְשִׁי *breath, soul, life, my soul, my life*. (236, a.) Accent zaképh kátón, disjunctive of second class.

אֶת־ with makképh, for אֶת sign of the accus. Makképh changes tseré into seghól. (247.) יְהוָה proper name, *Jehovah*. (4.) Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.

First pers. sing. pret. Kal of זָכַר, fut. יִזְכֵּר *to remember, to recollect, to contemplate, to call back to memory*. Páthach of proper form changed into kaméts by the pause accent, athnách, disjunctive, first class.

וַּ vav conversive. (1.) תָּבוֹא third per. sing. fem. fut. Kal of בָּוא *to come*, often followed by אָל, pret. בָּא, fut. יָבוֹא, יִבֹּא. Accent mahpákh, conjunctive.

Second pers. sing. suffix state of prep. אֵל *to, towards*. (5, 108.) Accent pashtá, postpositive disjunctive, third class, repeated on the tone syllable. (168, b.)

First pers. sing. suffix state of תְּפִלָּה subst. fem. *intercession, supplication, prayer*. Root פָּלַל. Dagh. lene in tau next after a vowel at end of word with disjunctive accent. Dagh. forte in ל indicates derivation from a verb "עָע. Accent zaképh kátón, disj., second class.

Ch.
II.

VERSE 8.

339

אֶל-הַיֵּבֶל

el-hē-kha'l

אל const. state with makképh of prep. אל to. הַיֵּבֶל construct state of הַיֵּבֶל subst. com. *a temple*. (310.) Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.

340

קֹדֶשׁוֹ:

kodh-she'-khā

Suffix state of קֹדֶשׁ, once קֹדֶשׁ holiness, *what is holy*: with second per. sing. suff. ך changed into ך by the pause accent; "the temple of thy holiness," *i. e.* thy holy temple. (311.) Accent sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.

VERSE 9.

341

מִשְׁמָרִים

m'sham-m'ri'm

Plural Piel participle of verb שָׁמַר, fut. יִשְׁמֹר to keep, to watch, to guard. Piel, *to worship* (those worshipping). Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.

342

הַבְּלִי-

שׁוֹא

habh-lē-shā'v

הַבְּלִי const. pl. (with makképh, connector) of segh. noun A class, הַבְּלִי *breath, breathing, something vain, empty* (Abel). Specially used of idols as vain and impotent; הַבְּלִי שׁוֹא vain idols; with suffix הַבְּלִי, pl. הַבְּלִים. שׁוֹא subst. m. of a form properly segholate, but with furtive seghol neglected as in קִשְׁט (kōsht.) (Root שׁוֹא) *evil, wickedness, iniquity, falsehood, a lie, emptiness, vanity, nothingness*. The ש is otiant here: *in otio*. It is not movable (sounded), nor does it coalesce with the preceding vowel, being preceded by silent sh'va. Stuart, § 57. Accent athnách, disjunctive, first class.

343

חֶסֶדִּים

chas-dā'm

חֶסֶדִּים segholate noun of A class (St. § 359; Ges. 91) with 3 p. pl. mas. suffix ים *desire, ardour, love, kindness, mercy*. In pause חֶסֶד, with suff. חֶסֶדִּי. Plural חֶסֶדִּים, const. חֶסֶדִּי. Root חֶסֶד to be eager, to be ardent, to love, to desire. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.

344

יַעֲזֹבוּ:

ya-ghāzō'-bhū

3 p. pl. fut. m. Kal of verb פ"גutt. יַעֲזֹב, fut. יַעֲזֹב *to loose bands, to let go, to leave, desert, forsake*. Méthegh before comp. sh'va preceded by a vowel. Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.

VERSE 10.

345

וְאַנִּי

va-ānī'

וְ vav conjunctive, or continuative, *and, but*. It changes its usual sh'va into corresponding short vowel before comp. sh'va. Méthegh before compound sh'va preceded by a vowel. אֲנִי often אֲנִי pers. pron. *I*. Accent r'bhíāgh, disj., third class.

346

בְּקוֹל

b'kōl

בְּ insep. preposition *at, in, with, by*. Dagh. lene in beth after a vowel separated by disjunctive accent. קוֹל const. of subst. mas. קוֹל *the voice*, pl. קוֹלוֹת and קָלוֹת. (291.) Accent mahpákh, conjunctive.

| CH. II. | VERSE 10. |
|------------|--|
| 347 | תודה tō-dhā'h |
| 348 | אֶזְבְּחָהּ לֵךְ ez-b'chāl-lā'hk'h |
| 349 | אִשֶּׁר āsher |
| 350 | נִדְרֹתַי nā-dha'r-ti |
| 351 | אִשְׁלָמָה āshal-lē'-māh |
| 352 | יְשׁוּעָתָה y' shū-ghā'-lāh |
| 353 | לִיהוָה: lai-hō-vā'h |
| | VERSE 11. |
| 354 | וַיֹּאמֶר vay-yō'-mer |
| 355 | יְהוָה y ho -vā'h |
| 356 | לֵדָג lad-da'gh |

Subst. f. *confession, thanksgiving*. Root יָדָה to confess, profess, to give thanks, to praise. Dagh. lene in tau after implied silent sh'va. Accent pashtá, postpositive, disjunctive, third class. (But I with voice of thanksgiving.)

אֶזְבְּחָהּ first person sing. fut. Kal (with ה־ paragogic, which adds intensity to the meaning) of verb זָבַח "לֵךְ gutt. זָבַח to slay, to sacrifice. ה־ paragogic shifts forward tone syllable, and causes final vowel of ground form זָבַח to fall away. Stuart, § 135. Ges. 48. Makképh (connector, 3, 6) by joining the two words deprives the former of its accent. לֵךְ insep. prep. לֵךְ with sec. per. sing. suffix לָךְ, but in pause לָךְ; daghesh conjunctive in לֵךְ. Accent zaképh katón, disjunctive, second class.

Rel. pron. of both genders and numbers, *who, which, that, that which*. (83, 171.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive.

First per. sing. pret. Kal of verb נָדַר to fall out, to vow, to promise voluntarily, to do, or give any thing. Future יִדַּר. נָדַר to vow a vow. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.

First p. sing. fut. Piel of verb שָׁלַם with ה־ paragogic, to be whole, sound, safe. Future יִשְׁלַם. Piel שָׁלַם and שָׁלַם to pay, to recompense. ה־ paragogic gives liveliness, or intensity to the expression. Properly it would change יִשְׁלַם to יִשְׁלָמָה but the vowel and tone are preserved by the pause. Accent athnách, disj., first class.

יְשׁוּעָה subst. f. *deliverance help, victory, salvation*, with ה־ paragogic יְשׁוּעָתָה. Root יָשַׁע to be spacious, ample, broad, to give victory. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.

לֵךְ insep. prep. Before יְהוָה it is pointed as if followed by אֲדָנִי. (4, 259.) Métheh employed after a short vowel made long by position. Stuart, § 87, g. Accents sillúk and soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.

וַיֹּאמֶר conversive and continuative. (1.) וַיֹּאמֶר third p. sing. fut. Kal of verb אָמַר to say, to speak, to command. Fut. יֹאמַר, וַיֹּאמַר, with conjunctive and lesser disj. accent וַיֹּאמֶר. (10.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive.

Proper name, *Jehovah*. (4.) Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.

לֵךְ insep. prep. to, and ה־ def. article. ה־ is syncopated and its proper vowel páthach retained. דָּג subst. m. *a fish*. (264.)

| CH. II. | VERSE 11. | |
|------------|---|---|
| 357 | וַיִּקָּא vay-yā-kē' | The dagh. forte in dāleth represents the lamedh of the article. Accent athnách, disj., first class. ·l conv. and continuative. (1.) יִקָּא third p. sing. m. fut. Hiphil apoc. of verb קָוָא and קָוָא, <i>kō, to vomit up</i> . Accent merkhá, conjunctive. |
| 358 | אֶת־יוֹנָה eth-yō-nā'h | אֶת sign of accusative, for אֵת. Makképh changes tseré into seghól. (247.) יוֹנָה proper name, <i>Jonah</i> . (6.) Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class. |
| 359 | אֶל־ הַיַּבֵּשָׁה el-hay-yab-bā-shā'h | אֶל prep. <i>to</i> , אֶל const. with makképh, which shortens vowel. הַ the definite article. יַבֵּשָׁה that which is dry, found only in feminine, from יָבֵשׁ <i>dry land</i> , as opposed to sea. (173.) Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse. |

| CH. III. | VERSE 1. | CHAPTER III. |
|-------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 360 | וַיְהִי va-y'hi' | ·l conversive and continuative. (1.) יְהִי third p. sing. m. fut. apoc. Kal of הָיָה <i>to be, to exist</i> . (2.) Accent dargá, conjunctive. This chapter commences similarly to chap. i., but the slight verbal difference, shifting the pause, changes all the accents. |
| 361 | דְּבַר־יְהוָה dh'bhar-y'hō-vū'h | דְּבַר const. of noun m. דָּבָר a word, with suff. דְּבָרִי, plural דְּבָרִים, const. דְּבָרִי. Makképh, connector. Dagh. lene rejected by dāleth, because preceded by a vowel at end of word with conj. accent. יְהוָה pr. name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.) Accent t'bhir, disjunctive, third class. |
| 362 | אֶל־יוֹנָה el-yō-nā'h | אֶל const. of prep. אֶל <i>to</i> , with makképh, which changes tseré into seghól. יוֹנָה pr. name, <i>Jonah</i> . (6.) Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class. |
| 363 | שֵׁנִית shē-nī'th | Fem. of ordinal adj. שְׁנִי second. Fem. is also, as here, an adverb, <i>a second time, again</i> . Accent merkhá, conjunctive. |
| 364 | לֵאמֹר: lē-mō'r | לֵ insep. prep. לֵ. Followed by chatéph seghól it takes corresponding short vowel. Here the pointing would be לֵאמֹר, but א in the middle of a word often drops chatéph seghól, and by quiescing in preceding vowel lengthens it. Hence לֵאמֹר. לֵאמֹר inf. const. Kal of verb אָמַר <i>to say</i> . (10.) Accents sillúk and soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse. |
| 365 | קוּם kūm | Sing. mas. imp. Kal of קָם <i>to arise</i> . (11.) Accent t'bhir, disj., third class. |
| 366 | לֵךְ lēkh | Sing. mas. imp. Kal of verb הָלַךְ and יָלַךְ <i>to go, to walk</i> . (12.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive. |

| CH. III. | VERSE 2. | |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 367 | אֶל-נִינְוָה el-ni-n'vê'h | ֶל const. of prep. אֶל <i>to</i> , with makképh, which changes tseré for seghól. (5.) נִינְוָה prop. name, <i>Nineveh</i> . (14.) Méthegh after a long vowel next before tone, and followed by sh'va vocal. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class. |
| 368 | הָעִיר hā-ghî'r | הָ def. article with páthach lengthened into kaméts, because ע (guttural) does not admit of dagh. forte. עִיר <i>a city, a town</i> , pl. עָרִים, once עִירִים. (16.) Accent munách, conjunctive. |
| 369 | הַגְּדוֹלָה hag-g'dhō-lā'h | הַ def. article. גְּדוֹלָה fem. of adj. גְּדוֹל <i>great</i> . (18.) Accent athnách, disj., first class. This accent in prose marks the chief pause in a verse of usual length and construction: never used twice, though making often very unequal divisions. Its regular servant is conj. munách; its ally disj. tiphchá. |
| 370 | וּקְרָא û-k'rā' | Vav cop. with shurék. Before sh'va vocal either simple or compos. standing under a letter not a guttural, also before כ, מ, פ, it takes shurék. (19.) קָרָא sing. masc. imp. Kal of verb קָרָא <i>to call, cry out, proclaim</i> . Accent mahpákh conj. |
| 371 | אֶלֶּיהָ ê-le'-hā | Prep. אֶל with 3 f. sing. suffix יָהָ <i>against her</i> (ἐπί). Accent pashtá, postpositive disjunctive, third class, repeated on tone syllable. (168, b.) |
| 372 | אֶת-הַקְּרִיָּאָה eth-hak-k'ri-ā'h | אֶת sign of accus. אֶת, makképh changes tseré into seghól. הַ definite article. קְרִיָּאָה subst. fem. <i>proclamation, preaching</i> . Root קָרָא <i>to cry</i> . (τὸ κῆρυγμα, LXX.) Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class. |
| 373 | אֲשֶׁר ā-her | Rel. pron. <i>who, which, that</i> , etc. (83.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive. |
| 374 | אֲנִי ā-nō-khi' | First personal pron. <i>I</i> , more frequently אֲנִי. Méthegh on second syllable before tone, the syllable being a simple one. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. |
| 375 | דָּבַר dō-bhe r | Active participle Kal of verb דָּבַר <i>to lead, guide, speak</i> . In Kal it is used only in the act. participle. Piel דָּבַר, and in middle of a sentence דִּבֶּר, fut. יִדְבֹּר. Dagh. lene inserted in ד being preceded by vowel at end of a word having a disjunctive accent. Accent merkhá, conjunctive. |
| 376 | אֵלֶיךָ ê-le'-khā | Prep. אֶל <i>to</i> , with sec. sing. m. suffix יָךְ <i>to thee</i> . Accents sillúk with shōp pasúk. Pause at end of verse. |

| Cn. III. | VERSE 3. | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 377 | וַיִּקָּם vay-yā'-kom | וַיִּקָּם vav conversive. (1.) וַיִּקָּם third pers. sing. m. fut. apoc. Kal of verb וָקָם, קָם, pret. קָם (kā'm), fut. וַיִּקָּם, apoc. וַיִּקָּם and וַיִּקָּם to arise. Accent munách, conjunctive. |
| 378 | וְיֹנָה yō-nā'h | וְיֹנָה Proper name, <i>Jonah</i> . (6.) Accent r'bhíagh, disj., third class. |
| 379 | וַיֵּלֶךְ vay-yē'-lekh | וַיֵּלֶךְ vav conversive. (1.) וַיֵּלֶךְ 3 pers. s. m. fut. Kal of verb וָלַךְ and וַיֵּלֶךְ to go. (12.) Accent t'bhír, disj., third class. |
| 380 | אֶל-נִיְנוּהַ el-nī-n'vē'h | אֶל-נִיְנוּהַ const. of prep. אֶל to, with makképh. נִיְנוּהַ prop. name, <i>Nineveh</i> . Méthegh after long vowel next before tone, and followed by vocal sh'va. Accent tipchá, disjunctive, second class. The office of this accent in prose is that of alliance to sillúk and to athnách, in one of which capacities it is always present, mostly in both. It is served by merkhá and has t'bhír for its ally. |
| 381 | כְּדָבָר kidh-bba'r | כְּ insep. prep. according to. Before simple sh'va it takes short chirík. Caph has dagh. lene, because preceding vowel is separated by a disj. accent. דְּבָר const. of subst. m. דְּבָר a word. (361.) Dagh. lene rejected by dáleth after a vowel. Accent munách, conjunctive. |
| 382 | יְהוָה y'hō-vā'h | יְהוָה Proper name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.) Accent athnách, disj., first class. |
| 383 | וְנִיְנוּהַ v'nī-n'vē'h | וְנִיְנוּהַ vav conjunctive, and, now. נִיְנוּהַ proper name, <i>Nineveh</i> . Méthegh after long vowel next before tone syllable, and followed by sh'va vocal. Accent r'bhíagh, disjunctive, third class. |
| 384 | הִתְהַ hā-y'thā'h | הִתְהַ Third per. sing. fem. pret. Kal of verb הָיָה to be, to exist. (2.) הִתְהַ is the synchronistic imperfect, just as Gen. i. 2. Nineveh was a great city of three days' journey: that is, Jonah found it so when he reached it. Méthegh as in preceding word. Accent mahpákh, conjunctive. |
| 385 | עִיר-גְּדוֹלָה ghír-g'dhō-lā'h | עִיר subst. fem. a city. (16, 368.) גְּדוֹלָה fem. of adj. גָּדוֹל great. (18.) Dagh. lene in ג after silent sh'va implied. Accent pashtá, postpositive and disjunctive, third class. |
| 386 | לְאֵלֵהֶם lē-lō-hī'm | לְ insep. prep. לְ to, towards, by. Followed by chatéph seghól it takes the corresponding short vowel. Hence the pointing would be לֵאלֵהֶם. But ל in middle of a word often drops chatéph seghól, and by quiescing in preceding vowel lengthens it. Hence לֵאלֵהֶם becomes לְאֵלֵהֶם. (364, 9.) Similarly לְאֵמֹר becomes לְאֵמֹר. These may be called cases of contraction. |

CH.
III.

VERSE 3.

Métheḡh used on second syllable before the tone, the syllable being simple. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class. עִיר-נְדוּלָה לְאֱלֹהִים (Nineveh was) a great city (so made) by God; which God by his favour had made great and illustrious: a divinely great city. לְאֱלֹהִים added to adjectives expresses the superlative degree, and corresponds to τῷ Θεῷ in Greek, Acts vii. 20; ἀστῆλος τῷ Θεῷ fair to God, divinely fair. נְדוּלָה לְאֱלֹהִים great to God, divinely great. In Hebrew there is no superlative formed in the same way as in modern languages.

387

מַהֲלָךְ

ma-hāla'kh

Construct state of subst. mas. מַהֲלָךְ *a way, a journey*. Root הָלַךְ to walk. Sh'va silent in bosom of final ך. Métheḡh before composite sh'va preceded by a vowel. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.

388

שְׁלֹשָׁת

sh'lō'-sheth

Construct state of cardinal numeral adjective mas. שְׁלֹשָׁת *three*. Feminine שְׁלוֹשׁ and שְׁלוֹשִׁית. Before mak. שְׁלוֹשִׁית (sh'losh). Accent merkhá, conjunctive.

389

יָמִים

yā-mi'm

Plural of subst. mas. יָמִים *a day*. Dual יְוֹמִים *two days*. (272.) Accents sillúk and soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.

VERSE 4.

390

וַיַּחֵל

vay-yā'-chel

וַיַּחֵל conversive. (1.) וַיַּחֵל third per. s. m. fut. apoc. Hiphil of verb "עַל, חָלַל to loose, lay open, begin. Hiphil חָלַל. Accent mahpákh, conj.

391

יוֹנָה

yō-nā'h

Proper name, *Jonah*. (6.) Accent pashtá, postpositive, disjunctive, third class.

392

לְבָא

lā-bhō'

לְ insep. prep. לְ. Before monosyllables it usually takes kaméts. בָּא construct inf. Kal of irreg. verb בָּא to come in, to enter. (46.) The place where any one enters is construed with בָּ. Beth rejects dagh. lene after a pure or impure vowel within the same word or at end of preceding one, having no disj. accent. Accent munách, conjunctive.

393

בְּעִיר

bhā-ghir

בְּ insep. prep. בְּ. It usually takes kaméts before monosyllable. Beth rejects dagh. lene by preceding rule. עִיר subst. fem. *a city*: sometimes עִיר הַקֹּדֶשׁ the holy city. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class. This accent is next in importance to athnách, subdividing, often more than once, as in this verse, the two chief divisions. Its servant is munách, which it sometimes takes as métheḡh; its ally is generally pashtá, but often y'thibh: it is not used in the poetic books.

| CH. III. | VERSE 4. | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 394 | מַהֲלָךְ ma-hāla'kh | Construct state of subst. mas. מַהֲלָךְ <i>a way, a journey.</i> (387.) Méthegh before comp. sh'va. Sh'va silent in bosom of caph. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. |
| 395 | יוֹם yôm | Subst. mas. <i>a day.</i> (272.) Accent munách, conjunctive. |
| 396 | אַחַד e-chā'dh | Cardinal numeral adj. <i>one.</i> Accent athnách, disj., first class. |
| 397 | וַיִּקְרָא vay-yik-rā' | וַיִּקְרָא <i>vav</i> conversive. (1.) וַיִּקְרָא third per. sing. mas. fut. Kal of verb קָרָא, לִקְרֹא <i>to cry aloud, to call.</i> (19.) Accent pashtá, postpos. and disj., third class. |
| 398 | וַיֹּאמֶר vay-yō-ma'r | וַיֹּאמֶר <i>vav</i> conversive. (1.) וַיֹּאמֶר third pers. sing. m. fut. Kal of verb אָמַר, פֹּאמֵר <i>to say</i> , with conj. and lesser disj. accent וַיֹּאמֶר. (10.) Accent zaképh katón, disjunctive, second class. |
| 399 | עוֹד ghôdh | Adverb <i>again, yet, still.</i> Accent y'thibh, prepos. and disjunctive, third class. |
| 400 | אַרְבָּעִים ar-bā-ghī'm | Cardinal numeral adj. <i>forty</i> : singular אַרְבַּע <i>four.</i> Accent munách, conjunctive. |
| 401 | יוֹם yôm | Subst. mas. <i>a day.</i> Used in a plural sense (days) with the addition of numerals. Accent zaképh katón, disjunctive, second class. |
| 402 | וַיִּנְוָה v'nī-n'vē'h | וַיִּנְוָה <i>cop. conj. and.</i> וַיִּנְוָה proper name, <i>Ninveh.</i> Méthegh after long vowel next before tone, and followed by sh'va vocal. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. |
| 403 | נִהְפָּכֶת: neh-pā'-keth | Niphal participle fem. (segholate form with antepenult tseré changed into kaméts by pause accent) of verb הִפָּךְ, fut. יִהְפֹּךְ. Niphal נִהְפָּךְ <i>to turn as a cake, to overturn, to overthrow.</i> Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse. |
| | VERSE 5. | |
| 404 | וַיֵּאֱמִינוּ vay-ya-ānī'-nū | וַיֵּאֱמִינוּ <i>vav</i> conv. (1.) וַיֵּאֱמִינוּ third per. pl. m. fut. Hiphil of verb אָמַן, פֹּאמֵן <i>to prop, to stay, to support.</i> Hiphil הֵאֱמִין <i>to lean upon, to build upon, to trust, confide, believe.</i> בִּהְאֱמִין <i>to believe in any one.</i> הֵאֱמִין בִּיהוָה <i>he trusted in Jehovah.</i> Méthegh before comp. sh'va preceded by a vowel. Accent t'bhír, disj., third class: it is the regular ally of tiphchá, and is commonly served by dargá, sometimes by merkhá. |
| 405 | אַנְשֵׁי an-shē' | Construct plural of אִישׁ for אָנָשׁ <i>a man.</i> (75.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive. |
| 406 | כִּנְוָה nī-n'vē'h | Prop. name, <i>Ninveh.</i> Méthegh after long vowel next before tone, and followed by vocal sh'va. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class. |

CH.
III.

VERSE 5.

407

בְּאַלְהֵים

bē-lō-hi'm

בְּ insep. prep. בְּ *by, in*. The natural pointing בְּאַלְהֵים becomes by contraction בְּאַלְהֵים; as áleph in middle of a word often drops chatéph seghól, and by quiescing in preceding vowel lengthens it. (386, 364, 9.) Méthegh on second syllable before tone, the syllable being a simple one. Dagh. lene in beth after a vowel, because preceding word has a disj. accent. אֱלֹהִים *pluralis excellentiæ* of אֱלֹהִים *God*. (278.) Accent athnách, disj., first class.

408

וַיִּקְרָא

צוֹם

vay-yik-r'û.
tsô'm

וַיִּ vav conv. (1.) וַיִּקְרָא third p. pl. m. fut. Kal of verb קָרָא *to call, to cry out, to proclaim*, future יִקְרָא. (229.) צוֹם subst. m. *a fast*, plural צוֹמוֹת. (Est. ix. 31.) Root צוֹם *to fast*. Méthegh on first syllable of a polysyllabic word, when this syllable ends with a daghêshed letter. Accent pashtá, postpos. and disj., third class.

409

וַיִּלְבֹּשׁוּ

vay-yil-l'shû'

וַיִּ vav conv. (1.) וַיִּלְבֹּשׁוּ third per. pl. m. fut. Kal of verb לָבַשׁ and לָבַשׁ, fut. יִלְבֹּשׁ *to put on a garment, to clothe oneself*. (Ps. civ. 1.) thou art clothed with splendour and majesty. Ps. civ. 1.) Accent munách, conjunctive.

410

שָׂקִים

sak-ki'm

Plural of subst. m. שָׂק with suffix שָׁקוֹ *sackcloth*, used for corn sacks, and the dress of mourners. Root שָׂק same as זָק. Dagh. forte in koph indicates derivation from root זָק. Accusative case of material, *with sackcloth*. (Stuart, § 428, N.B. Ges. 116.) Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.

411

מִגְדֹּלָם

mig-g'dhō-lā'm

מִ prep. for מִן *from*. (305, 328.) גְּדֹלָם suffix state third per. pl. m. מִגְדֹּל of adj. גָּדוֹל *great, old* (from their great). Dagh. forte in gimél represents the suppressed nun. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.

412

וְעַד-

קְטָנִים

v'ghad-k'tan-
nā'm

וְ vav cop. *and*. עַד prep. *to, even to*. קְטָנִים suffix state third person pl. mas. of adj. קָטָן *little, small, young* in years, of little authority or consequence. (אֲנִכִּי נָעַר קָטָן I am but a little child.) From their great one, even to their small one, *i. e.* both young and old. Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.

VERSE 6.

413

וַיַּגַּע

vay-yig-ga'gh

וַיִּ vav conv. (1.) וַיַּגַּע third per. sing. mas. fut. Kal of verb גָּעַ, with dagh. forte which represents the assimilated nun: fully it would be יִגַּע. Infinitive const. with páthach furtive גָּעַ, with suffix גָּעַ (noggho), also segholate form גָּעַ *to touch, to reach to*. Followed by בְּ or אֶל. Accent mahpákh, conjunctive.

| CH. III. | VERSE 6. | |
|-------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 414 | הָדָא־בְּהָרַ had-dā-bhā'r | הִי def. article. (15, 17.) הָדָא subst. mas. <i>word</i> . (3.) Accent pashtá, postpos., disjunctive, third class: it is commonly in alliance with zaképh katón, sometimes with r'bhíägh; is usually served by mahpákh, and to show the tone syllable it is repeated in barytone words. |
| 415 | אֶל־מֶלֶךְ el-me'-lekh | אֶל prep. <i>to</i> , with makképh it becomes אֶל־מֶלֶךְ construct state of מֶלֶךְ subst. mas. <i>a king</i> , a segholate of the A class; with suffix מֶלְכִי, pl. מְלָכִים, once מְלָכִין (Prov. xxxi. 3), and by insertion of a <i>mater lectionis</i> א מְלָאכִים (2 Sam. xi. 1). Accent munách, conjunctive. |
| 416 | נִינְוָה nī-n'vô'h | Prop. name, <i>Nineveh</i> . Méthegh after long vowel next before tone syllable, and followed by sh'va vocal. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class. |
| 417 | וַיָּקָם vay-yā'-kom | וַיָּ conv. (1.) וַיָּקָם third person sing. m. fut. apoc. Kal of verb קָם, <i>to arise</i> . Imp. קֹם, with ה paragogic קֹמָה arise! (11.) Accent pashtá, postpos., disjunctive, third class, repeated on tone syllable. |
| 418 | מִכְסָּאוֹ mīk-kis-ô' | מִ prep. for מִן <i>from</i> . (305, 328.) כְּסָאוֹ suffix state third per. sing. mas. of subst. m. כְּסֵא, twice כְּסֵא, with suffix כְּסֵאִי (for כְּסֵאִי, pl. כְּסֵאוֹת (for כְּסֵאוֹת) <i>a seat</i> , lofty and covered, <i>a royal throne</i> . Root כְּסֵא same as כָּסָה <i>to cover</i> . Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class. |
| 419 | וַיַּעֲבֹר vay-ya-ghābhê'r | וַיַּ conversive. (1.) וַיַּעֲבֹר third p. s. m. fut. Hiphil of verb עָבַר guttural פ" <i>to pass over</i> . וַיַּעֲבֹר region beyond. עָבַר a Hebrew. Hiphil הַעֲבִיר causative of Kal, <i>to cause to pass over, to remove</i> . Méthegh before comp. sh'va. Accent merkhá, conjunctive. |
| 420 | אֲדָרְתוֹ ad-dar-tô' | Suff. state third pers. s. m. of subst. אֲדָרְתָּ (fem. of adj. אָדָר wide, ample) <i>a cloak, a garment</i> . אֲדָרְתָּ שִׁינִי a Babylonish cloak, Josh. vii. 21. אֲדָרְתָּ שִׁינִי a hairy cloak. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class. |
| 421 | מֵעַלָּיו mê-ghā-lai'v | מֵ same as מִ prep. for מִן <i>from</i> . Chirik lengthened into tseré, because gutt. does not admit of dagh. forte. עָלָיו prep. עָל with third p. s. m. suffix. Méthegh on second syllable before tone, the syllable being a simple one. Accent athnách, disjunctive, first class. |
| 422 | וַיִּכְסֵּה va-y'khu's | וַיַּ conv. (1.) וַיִּכְסֵּה third person s. m. fut. apoc. Kal of verb כָּסָה <i>to cover, to cover over</i> . Intransitive, <i>to cover</i> |

| | | |
|-------------|----------------|--|
| CH. 111. | VERSE 6. | |
| 423 | שָׁק | oneself, to put on any thing. וַיִּכֶּס שָׁק and he clothed himself with sackcloth. (418.) Accent munách, conjunctive. |
| | sak | Subst. mas. <i>sackcloth</i> . (410.) Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class. |
| 421 | וַיֵּשֶׁב | וַיֵּשֶׁב third pers. sing. m. fut. apoc. Kal of verb וָשַׁב, <i>to sit, to sit down</i> . Fut. וַיֵּשֶׁב, inf. abs. וָשֹׁב, const. וָשַׁבְתִּי, with suff. וָשַׁבְתִּי, imp. וָשַׁב, with הַ parag. וָשַׁבְהָ. Accent tiphehá, disj., second class. |
| 425 | עַל-הָאֵפֶר : | עַל prep. <i>upon</i> , with makképh. (3, b.) הַ def. article with páthach exchanged for kaméts, because áleph does not admit of dagh. forte. אֵפֶר subst. m. <i>ashes</i> . Paronomastically put together, וַיִּלְבַּשׁ שָׁק וָאֵפֶר dust and ashes. וָאֵפֶר and he put on sackcloth and ashes, Est. iv. 1. Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse. |
| | ghal-hā-ū'pher | |
| | VERSE 7. | |
| 426 | וַיִּזְעַק | וַיִּזְעַק third per. s. m. fut. apoc. Hiphil of וָעַק to cry out, exclaim. Hiphil, <i>to cry out, to occasion a cry, to proclaim</i> . Fut. Kal וַיִּזְעַק, imp. וָעַק, inf. וָעַק. (Probably the same as וָעַץ.) Accent r'bhíāgh, disj., third class. |
| | vay-yaz-ghē'k | |
| 427 | וַיֹּאמֶר | וַיֹּאמֶר third per. sing. m. fut. Kal of verb וָאָמַר, <i>to say, to command</i> ; with vav conv. and distinctive accent וַיֹּאמֶר, but with conjunctive and lesser disj. accent וַיֹּאמֶר. (10, 398.) Accent pashtá, postpos., disjunctive, third class, repeated on tone syllable. |
| | vay-yō'-mer | |
| 428 | בְּנִינִיָּה | בְּ insep. prep. <i>in, within</i> , with dagh. lenc after a silent sh'va implied. נִינִיָּה prop. name, <i>Nineveh</i> . Métheh after long vowel next before tone, and followed by vocal sh'va. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class. |
| | b'ni-n'vē'h | |
| 429 | מִטַּעַם | מִ prep. for מִן <i>from, according to</i> . (279.) טַעַם construct state of subst. m. טַעַם <i>a decree or mandate</i> . (טַעַם <i>ex decreto</i> .) The only non-Hebraic (so used) word in the Book: heard probably by Jonah in Nineveh. (53, 437.) Accent dargá, conjunctive: its ordinary function is to serve t'bhír, but it not seldom accompanies munách in serving r'bhíāgh. |
| | mit-ta'-gham | |
| 430 | מֶלֶךְ | הַ def. art. <i>the</i> . (15, 17.) מֶלֶךְ segh. noun m. <i>a king</i> . מֶלֶךְ to reign, to be a king. Accent t'bhír, disjunctive, third class. |
| | ham-me'-lekh | |
| 431 | וַיְדַלִּי | וַיְדַלִּי vav copulative with shurék. Its usual point is sh'va י. But before sh'va standing under a letter not a guttural, also before ב, מ, פ, it takes shurék. וַיְדַלִּי pl. of adj. גָּדוֹל <i>great</i> , with third p. sing. m. suffix, his great men. Dagh. lenc |
| | u-gh'dho-lai'v | |

| CH. III. | VERSE 7. | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 432 | לֵאמֹר lē-mō'r | rejected by gimél, because preceded by a vowel. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. לֵ insep. prep. לֵ. Followed by chatéph seghól it takes the corresponding short vowel. Hence the pointing would be לֵאמֹר; but áleph in the middle of a word generally quiesces in the preceding short vowel, and lengthens it. Hence לֵאמֹר. (386.) לֵאמֹר inf. const. of אָמַר to say. (10, 398.) Accent athnách, disj., first class. |
| 433 | הָאָדָם hā-ā-dhā'm | הָ def. article with páthach changed to kaméts, because áleph does not admit daghesh forte. (15, 17.) אָדָם subst. m. man. אָדָם to be red, ruddy. אָדָם הָאָדָם the Son of man. Méthegh on second syllable before tone, the syllable being a simple one. Accent kadhma', conjunctive. |
| 434 | וְהַבְהֵמָה v'hab-b'hē-mā'h | ! cop. conj. and. הָ def. article. (15.) הַבְהֵמָה subst. fem. a beast; used of large land quadrupeds in opposition to birds and reptiles; also domestic animals, cattle. Construct הַבְהֵמָה with suff. הַבְהֵמָה. Accent géresh, disj., fourth class. |
| 435 | הַבָּקָר hab-bā-kā'r | הָ def. article. (15.) בָּקָר bos, whether masc. or fem. bull, ox, or cow, oxen, cattle, herd. Accent munách, conjunctive. |
| 436 | וְהַצֹּאן v'hatz-tzō'n | ! cop. conj. and. הָ def. article. (15.) צֹאן for צֹאנִין com. a coll. noun, flocks, small cattle, sheep and goats. Joined with a masc. it means rams and he-goats. Accent r'bhiāgh, disjunctive, third class. This accent marks a minor pause; it is served by munách, its usual ally is géresh, but it often itself commences verse or clause. |
| 437 | אֶל-יִטְעַמוּ al-yit'-ghāmū' | אֶל adv. of negation not, with makképh. (3, b.) The asterisk upon אֶל leads us to Rabbinic note which gives אֶל with méthegh. יִטְעַמוּ third person pl. m. fut. Kal of verb טָעַם to taste, to eat a little. יִהְיֶה טָעַם taste (perceive) and see that Jehovah is good; (subst. טָעַם taste, discernment). Accent pashtá, disj. and postpositive, third class. (From וְיָמָּה as if quidquid) any thing whatever. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class. |
| 438 | מִאֲוִמָּה m'ū'-māh | |
| 439 | אֶל-יִרְעֶה al-yir'-ghū' | אֶל adv. of negation with makképh. (437, 3, b.) אֶל instead of לֵא, because the command is communicated directly. יִרְעֶה third per. pl. m. fut. Kal of verb רָעָה לֵא to feed a flock, to pasture, to tend, fut. apoc. יִרְעֶה a shepherd. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class. |
| 440 | וְיָמִים ū-ma'-yim | וְ vav conjunctive and, with shurék. Its usual point is sh'va, but before ב, כ, פ, and also before sh'va standing |

| | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Ch. III. | VERSE 7. | under a letter not a guttural it takes shurék. מִים pl. of subst. m. מֵי unused in the singular, <i>water</i> ; plural const. מֵי sometimes מִיִּם. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. |
| 441 | אֶל-יִשְׁתּוּ; al-yish-tû' | אֶל adv. of negation with makképh. (437, 439, 3, b.) יִשְׁתּוּ third pers. pl. m. fut. Kal of verb לִיחַ (and שָׁתָה Chaldee) <i>to drink</i> . Fut. יִשְׁתּוּ, apoc. יִשְׁתּוּ (yēsht). Accents sillúk and soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse. |
| | VERSE 8. | |
| 442 | וַיַּחַסְסוּ v'yith-eas-sû' | וַיַּחַסְסוּ 1 vav copulative, <i>and</i> . וַיַּחַסְסוּ third pers. pl. fut. m. Hithpael of verb לִיחַ, בָּסָה to cover. Hithpael, <i>to cover over oneself</i> ; usually followed by בָּ of covering. Here followed by accusative. Accent munách, conjunctive. |
| 443 | שָׂקִים sak-ki'm | Plur. of subst. m. שָׂק sackcloth. (410, 423.) Accent r'bhíagh, disjunctive, third class. |
| 444 | הָאָדָם hā-ā-dhā'm | הָ the def. article with kaméts, because אִ does not admit of dagh. forte. (433, 15.) Méthegh on second syllable before tone, the syllable being simple. אָדָם subst. m. <i>man</i> . (433.) Accent pashtá, disj. and postpos., third class. |
| 445 | וְהַבְהֵמָה v'hab-b'hé-mā'h | וְ vav conjunctive, <i>and</i> . הַ def. article. (15, 433, 434.) הַבְהֵמָה subst. fem. <i>a beast, cattle</i> . Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class. |
| 446 | וַיִּקְרָאוּ v'yik-r'ā' | וַיִּקְרָאוּ 1 vav conj. <i>and</i> . וַיִּקְרָאוּ third per. pl. m. fut. Kal of verb לִקַּח, קָרָא <i>to call, to cry out</i> : followed by אֶל of person. Fut. יִקְרָא. (19.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive. |
| 447 | אֶל- אֱלֹהִים el-ēlō-hi'm | אֶל prep. const. of אֵל <i>to</i> , with mak. which shortens vowel. אֱלֹהִים proper name in the plural of majesty: <i>God</i> . (386, 77.) Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. |
| 448 | בְּחֹזֶקָה b'choz-kū'h | בְּ insep. prep. <i>with</i> . חֹזֶקָה subst. fem. <i>might, violence</i> . חֹזֶק subst. m. <i>strength</i> . The figure ח followed by sh'va simple without méthegh between is short ō in an unaccented syllable. Accent athnách, disj., first class. |
| 449 | וַיִּשְׁבוּ v'yā-shu'-bhū | וַיִּשְׁבוּ 1 conjunction, <i>and</i> . וַיִּשְׁבוּ third p. pl. mas. fut. Kal of verb עָזַב, שָׁב <i>to turn, turn about, return</i> . Inf. abs. שָׁב, fut. יִשְׁבוּ, apoc. and conversive יִשְׁבּוּ and וַיִּשְׁבּוּ (vay-yā-shobh). וַיִּשְׁבוּ written defectively for וַיִּשְׁבוּ. Accent r'bhíagh, disjunctive, third class. |
| 450 | אִישׁ ish | Subst. m. <i>man</i> (for אָנָשׁ). אִישׁ הָאֱלֹהִים <i>man of God</i> . אִישׁ תֶּאֱמָר <i>man of form, handsome</i> . אִישׁ also means each, every one. וַיַּבִּי אִישׁ אִישׁ and they slew every one his man. (75.) Accent y'thibh, prepos. and disjunctive, third class. This accent is not served by any conjunctive: it begins |

| CH. III. | VERSE 8. | |
|-------------|---|---|
| 451 | מִדְרָכּוֹ mid-dar-kō' | short clauses in alliance with zaképh katón; in a few cases with pashtá, as Lev. v. 2, Isa. xxix. 13. מִ for מִן prep. <i>from</i> . מִדְרָכּוֹ segh. noun com. of the A class. מִדְרָכּוֹ <i>a way, path, manner of life</i> , with third pers. sing m. suff. his way, pl. מִדְרָכִים, const. מִדְרָכָי. Accent munách, conjunctive. |
| 452 | הָרָעָה hā-rā-gā'h | הָ def. article with kaméts instead of páthach, the half gutt. רָ not admitting of dagh. forte. Méthegh on second syllable before tone, syllable being simple. רָעָה fem. of adj. רָע <i>evil, ill, bad</i> . Root רָעַע to be evil. Accent zaképh katón, disj. of second class. |
| 453 | וּמִן הַחֲמָס ū-min-he-chā-mā's | וּ cop. conj. וְ <i>and</i> ; with shurék, which it takes before מִ, etc. (431.) מִן or מִי prep. <i>from</i> . (429.) הָ the def. article, הָ; before gutturals with kaméts it usually takes seghól. Stuart, § 152 (4), and 142. חֲמָס subst. m. <i>violence, oppression, wrong</i> . Root חָמַס to oppress. Accent tipchá, disjunctive, second class. |
| 454 | אֲשֶׁר āsher | Rel. pron. com. to both genders and numbers, <i>he who, that, which, what</i> . It often implies the subst. verb. In the Rabbinic and later Hebrew it often appears in the shorter forms אֲשֶׁ and אֲשֶׁ. (83, 214.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive. |
| 455 | בְּכַפֵּיהֶם : b'khap-pē-he'm | בְּ insep. prep. <i>by, in</i> . Dagh. lene inserted after implied silent sh'va. כַּפֵּיהֶם dual with third pers. pl. m. suffix, of subst. f. כַּף <i>palm of the hand</i> , that which is curved or hollow. Root כָּפַף to hollow, to dig out. Plural כַּפּוֹת. Dual כַּפַּיִם. Dagh. lene rejected by כַּ after sh'va vocal. Dagh. forte in כַּ indicates that the root is a word "עַ" (כַּפַּר). Accents sillúk and soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse. |
| 456 | מִי־יֹדֵעַ mī-yō-dhē'āgh | מי interr. pronoun (τίς) <i>who</i> , of persons, like מִי of things. Méthegh on second syllable before tone, syllable being a simple one. Makképhi (3, b) makes the words it connects as one in respect to interpunction and reading. יֹדֵעַ active part. Kal of verb יָדַע and יָדַע gutt. יֹדַע, fut. יִדַע once יִדַע, infin. abs. יֹדַע, const. יֹדַע <i>to see, perceive, to know</i> . The last point in the word is páthach furtive, which is a short euphonic páthach used when a word ends with ה, ח, or ע, preceded by a long vowel not of the A class. Stuart, § 69. Ges. 22. Accent munách, conjunctive. |
| 457 | יָשׁוּב yā-shū'bh | Third per. sing. m. fut. Kal of verb יָשַׁב <i>to turn</i> . (449.) Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class. |

CH.
III. VERSE 9.

458

וְנָחַם

v'ni-cha'm

! vav conversive of preterite, *and*. נָחַם third p. sing. m. pret. Niphal, with future sense (for נִנְחָם, daghêsh compensative of nun being implied in ה) of onomatopoetic verb נָחַם פִּי, not used in Kal, to pant, to groan, to draw the breath forcibly. Niph. *to lament, to grieve, to pity, repent* (pret. Piel is same form as Niphal). Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.

459

הָאֱלֹהִים

hā-ēlō-hi'm

הָ def. article ה with kaméts, because א does not admit of dagh. forte. Méthegh is employed before all the composite sh'vas when preceded by a vowel. אֱלֹהִים *pluralis excellentiæ* of אֱלֹהִים *God*. (77, 167, 278.) Stuart, § 437 (2). הָאֱלֹהִים always means the true God. Accent athnách, disjunctive, first class.

460

וְשָׁב

v'shābh

! vav conversive, *and*. שָׁב third pers. sing. m. pret. Kal with future sense, of verb שָׁב, עָשָׂב *to turn*. (449.) The tenses in Hebrew are real Aorists, capable of every variety of meaning as to designation of time. Stuart, §§ 209, 210, 503, 504. Ges. 123, etc. Accent t'bhír, disjunctive, third class.

461

מִחֶרֶן

mē-chārō'n

מִ prep. for מִן, מִי *from*. Chirík lengthened into tseré, because guttural does not admit of dagh. forte. Méthegh is placed before all comp. sh'vas preceded by a vowel. חֶרֶן construct state of subst. mas. חֶרֶן *heat, burning*. Root חָרָה *to burn*. חֶרֶן מִחֶרֶן *from the heat of his anger*. Accent merkhá, conjunctive.

462

אָפוֹ

ap-pō'

Third p. sing. m. suff. state of אָף (for אֲנָף) *the nose, anger*, with suffix אָפִי, אָפָךְ. Root אָנַף *to breathe through the nostrils, to be angry*. Dagh. forte in פ represents the syncopated נ of the root. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.

463

וְלֹא

v'lō

! copulative; before conclusive or inferential sentences, *so that, therefore, wherefore*. לֹא and לוֹא adverb of negation, *not*. Accent merkhá, conjunctive.

464

נֶאֱבָד :

nō-bhē'dh

First person pl. fut. Kal of verb פָּאָבַד, fut. יֵאָבַד, and at end of a clause יֵאָבַד *to be lost, to lose oneself, to wander, to perish, to be destroyed*. Accents sillúk and soph pásúk. Pause at end of verse.

VERSE 10.

465

וַיֵּרָא

vay-ya'r

וַיֵּרָא (1.) וַיֵּרָא third s. m. fut. apoc. Kal of verb רָאָה, *to see, to look, to behold*, inf. abs. רָאָה and רָאוּ, const. רָאָה and רָאוּ, fut. יֵרָאָה, apoc. יֵרָאָה, with vav conv. וַיֵּרָא with áleph otiant, rarely וַיֵּרָאָה. Accent mahpákh, conjunctive.

- CH. III. VERSE 10.
- 466 **הָאֱלֹהִים**
hā-ēlō-hi'm הָ def. article הִי with kaméts, **א** not admitting dagh. forte. Méthegh before comp. sh'va preceded by a vowel. **אֱלֹהִים** prop. name, *God*. Root **אָלַה** to worship. Mappik in ה shows that ה is movable (77, 167, 278, 459). Accent pashtá, postpos., disjunctive, third class.
- 467 **אֶת־מַעֲשֵׂיהֶם**
eth-ma-ghāsē-he'm אֶת sign of the accus. **אֶת**, mak. changes tseré into seghól. **מַעֲשֵׂיהֶם** third per. pl. m. suff. state of subst. m. **מַעֲשֵׂה**, const. **מַעֲשֵׂה**, with suff. **מַעֲשֵׂהוּ**, pl. **מַעֲשִׂים** that which any one does, *a work*. Root **עָשָׂה** to labour, work. Accents munách, conjunctive, and zaképh katón. When munách is placed before zaképh katón on same word it stands for méthegh, and is called **מְבַרְבֵּל** that is agitation (of the voice). Stuart, § 93, 21.
- 468 **כִּי־שָׁבוּ**
kī-shā'-bhū כִּי relative conjunction, *that* (21), with makképh. **שָׁבוּ** third per. pl. pret. Kal of verb **שָׁב**, עָשָׂה *to turn*. (449.) Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
- 469 **מִדָּרְכָם**
mid-dar-kā'm מִ prep. for מִן *from*. **דָּרַכָם** third per. pl. m. suffix state of segh. noun com. A class, **דֶּרֶךְ** *a way*. (451.) Accent munách, conjunctive.
- 470 **הָרָעָה**
hā-rā-gbā'h הָ def. article with kaméts: half gutt. resh not admitting of dagh. forte. **רָעָה** fem. of adj. **רָע** *evil*. (452.) Méthegh on second syllable before tone, syllable being a simple one. Athnách, disjunctive accent, first class.
- 471 **וַיִּנָּחֶם**
vay-yin-nā'-chem וַיִּנָּחֶם conversive. **יִנָּחֶם** third per. sing. m. fut. Niphal of verb **נָחַם**, **נָחַם** *to repent*. (458.) Accent munách, conjunctive.
- 472 **הָאֱלֹהִים**
hā-ēlō-hi'm הָ def. article with kaméts before guttural. **אֱלֹהִים** pl. excel. *God*. **הָאֱלֹהִים** the true God. (466.) Méthegh before comp. sh'va preceded by a vowel. Accent r'bhiāgh, disj., third class.
- 473 **עַל־הָרָעָה**
ghal-hā-rā-ghā'h עַל prep. with makképh, *upon, concerning, propter, on account of*. הָ def. art. with kaméts before resh. **רָעָה** fem. of adj. **רָע**, subst. *evil*. (470, 452.) Méthegh on second syllable before tone, the syllable being a simple one. Accent t'bhir, disjunctive, third class.
- 474 **אֲשֶׁר־דִּבֶּר**
āsher-dib-be'r אֲשֶׁר rel. pron. with makképh, *he, who, that, which, what*. (454.) **דִּבֶּר** third p. s. m. pret. Piel of verb **דָּבַר** *to speak, say, promise, threaten*. In Kal found only in active participle **דֹּבֵר**. Piel **דִּבֶּר**, in middle of a sentence **דִּבֶּר**, fut. **יִדְבֹּר**. Accent merkhá, conjunctive.

CH
III.
475

VERSE 10.

לַעֲשׂוֹת
לָהֶםla-gbāsōth-lā-
he'm

לַ insep. prep. לְ. Before comp. sh'va it takes corresponding short vowel. עֲשׂוֹת const. infin. Kal of verb ע"ה gutt. and ע"ה, fut. יַעֲשֶׂה, apoc. יַעֲשֶׂה, with vav conv. וַיַּעֲשֶׂה to labour, to work, to execute. Followed by לְ of person, to do any thing with, or to any one. לָהֶם insep. prep. לְ with third pers. pl. m. suffix. Poet. לָמוֹ. Méthegh before comp. sh'va preceded by a vowel: also on second syllable before the tone. Stuart, § 87, note 2. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.

476

וְלֹא

v'lō

וְ cop. conj. and. לֹא adverb of negation not. (463.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive.

477

עָשָׂה :

ghā-sā'h

Third person sing. mas. pret. Kal of verb ע"ה gutt. and ע"ה, fut. יַעֲשֶׂה to labour, work, do. Accents sillúk and soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.

CH
IV.

VERSE 1.

וַיִּרַע

vay-yē'-ragh

וַיִּ vav conversive. (1.) Here prefixed to adversative clause, but. וַיִּ third p. s. m. apoc. fut. Kal of verb ע"ה and ע"ה gutt. וַיִּרַע to tremble, to be evil, to displease. וַיִּרַע בְּעֵינַי and it seemed evil in my eyes (and it displeased me). Accent merkhá, conjunctive.

478

אֶל-יוֹנָה

el-yō-nā'h

אֶל const. of prep. אֶל to: with makképh which shortens vowel. יוֹנָה prop. name, *Jonah*. (6.) Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.

479

רָעָה

rā-ghā'h

Fem. of adj. רָע evil. Root רָעַע to be evil. (452, 470, 473.) Accent munách, conjunctive.

481

גָּדוֹלָה

gh'dhō-lā'h

Fem. of adj. גָּדוֹל sometimes גָּדֹל, const. גָּדֹל and גָּדֹל great. Dagh. lene rejected by gimél following a vowel in a word not having disj. accent. Accent athnách, disjunctive, first class.

482

וַיִּהַר

vay-yi'-char

וַיִּ conversive. וַיִּ third pers. sing. m. fut. apoc. Kal of verb ע"ה and ע"ה gutt. וַיִּהַר, fut. וַיִּהַר to burn, to be kindled; always spoken of anger. לוֹ הָרָה it (anger) was kindled to him. He was angry. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.

483

לּוֹ :

lō

Insep. prep. לְ with third pers. sing. mas. pron. suffix, to him. Accents sillúk and soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.

VERSE 2.

וַיִּתְפַּלֵּל

vay-yith-pal-le'l

וַיִּ vav conv. (1.) וַיִּתְפַּלֵּל third pers. sing. m. future Hithpacl of verb ע"ה פָּלַל not used in Kal. Piel, to judge. Hith-

| CH. IV. | VERSE 2. | |
|------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 485 | אל־יהוה el-y'hō-vā'h | paël, <i>to supplicate, pray to</i> . Generally followed by ל־ of him to whom one intercedes. (275.) Accent kadh-má, conj., the regular servant of géresh. One conj. frequently precedes another as a companion, and is then considered to have a slight disjunctivity: mahpákh and dargá are thus often accompanied by kadh-má, and kadh-má by t'lishá ketannáh. |
| 486 | ויאמר vay-yō-ma'r | ל־ const. of prep. ל־ <i>to</i> : with makképh which causes tseré to be exchanged for seghól. יהוה proper name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.) Accent géresh, disj., fourth class. י conversive. (1.) יאמר third p. s. m. fut. Kal of verb פֿ"נ, אמר to say. (10, 354.) Accent r'bhíāgh, disj., third class. |
| 487 | אנה ān-nā'h | Interjection of intreaty, same as אָנָּה compounded of אֶה and אָנָּה <i>Ah, I pray, quæso</i> . The reading is ān-nāh, not ōn-nāh. Accent mahpákh, conjunctive. The asterisk refers to Rabbinic note, where instead of אָנָּה, the accenting is אָנָּה merkhá mahpákh, which is the pointing of the text in some editions. In most of its occurrences similarly אָנָּה has a double accentuation. (232.) |
| 488 | יהוה y'hō-vā'h | Proper name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.) Accent pashtá, postpos. and disj., third class. |
| 489 | הלוֹא־יְהוָה hālō-ze'h | הָ and הֶ an interrogative adverb. Sometimes it indicates a simple interrogation, sometimes it implies a negative, sometimes an affirmative answer. לוֹא and לֹא adverb of negation, <i>not</i> ; with makképh. הָ demon. pron. <i>this</i> , hic hæc hoc, הָ m., הָאָה fem., הָי com. Plural com. הָאֵלֶּה these. (216.) Stuart, § 167. Accent munách, conjunctive. |
| 490 | דְּבָרִי dh'bhārī' | First per. sing. pron. suffix state of subst. m. דְּבָר (דְּבָר to speak), const. דְּבָר, with suffix דְּבָרִי my word: pl. דְּבָרִים, const. דְּבָרֵי. Dagh. lene omitted from dáleth, because preceded by a vowel in a word without disj. accent. Accent r'bhíāgh, disj., third class. |
| 491 | עַד־הַיּוֹתֵי ghadh-hëyō-thī' | עַד properly a subst. m. (root עָדָה to pass over) progress, perpetuity. Also an adverbial particle, <i>while, during, so long as</i> . עַד וְיָגִי אִיזָבֵל while (so long as) the whoredoms of Jezebel (continue). Followed by makképh. (3, b.) הַיּוֹתֵי const. inf. Kal of subst. verb הָיָה to be, used as a noun with first person s. pron. suffix, during my being, i. e. while I was. Accent pashtá, postpos. and disj., third class. |

CII. VERSE 2.

- 492 **עַל-אֲדָמָתִי**
ghal-adh-mā-thi'
עַל prep. *in, upon, over*, with makképh. אֲדָמָתִי subst. fem. אֲדָמָה *earth, land, country*; with first pers. s. pron. suff. (Root אָדַם to be red.) Construct אֲדָמָת, pl. אֲדָמוֹת. אֲדָמָת יְהוָה Canaan, the land of Jehovah. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.
- 493 **עַל-כֵּן**
ghal-kē'n
Causal adverb *on that account, therefore, wherefore*. Compounded of conj. עַל because, and כֵּן adv. so. Caph with dagh. lene, being preceded by silent sh'va understood. Accent merkhá, conj.
- 494 **קִדְמָתִי**
kid-da'm-ti
First per. sing. pret. Piel of verb קָדַם (not used in Kal) *to precede, to go before, to anticipate*. Piel קִדְמָתִי לְבָרָה. I anticipated (the danger which threatens me) by fleeing. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.
- 495 **לְבָרָה**
libh-rō'āch
ל insep. prep. לְ *to, by*. לְ before simple sh'va takes short chirik. בָּרַח infinitive const. Kal of verb בָּרַח לְ gutt. *to pass through, to flee away*. An inf. with לְ prefixed marks purpose or end, לְבָרָה by fleeing. The páthach is furtive. (456.) Accent munách, conjunctive.
- 496 **תַּרְשִׁישָׁה**
tar-shi'-shāh
Prop. name, *Tarshish*. תַּרְשִׁישִׁי with הָ locale, or paragogic, Tarshish-wards, towards Tarshish. (30.) Tau has dagh. lene the usual rule respecting an implied silent sh'va not being affected by páthach furtive, because this is sounded before its consonant. Accent athnách, disj., first class.
- 497 **כִּי**
kī
A relative causal particle, *because, for*. Caph with dagh. lene after a vowel, because preceding word has a disj. accent. Accent munách, conjunctive.
- 498 **יָדַעְתִּי**
yā-dha'gh-ti
First p. s. pret. Kal of verb יָדַע and ל' guttural יָדַע *to know*. (182, c.) Accent r'bhíāgh, disjunctive, third class.
- 499 **כִּי**
kī
Relative conj. *that*. Caph with dagh. lene, because of preceding disjunctive accent. Accent mahpákh, conjunctive.
- 500 **אַתָּה**
at-tā'h
Second pers. pron. mas. sing. *thou (art)*, pl. אַתֶּם. Accent pashtá, postpos. and disj., third class.
- 501 **אֶל-חֲנָן**
ēl-chan-nū'n
אֶל with makképh (3, b), subst. m. *strong, mighty, a mighty one, a hero, God*. Properly part. of אָלַל or אָלַל to roll together, to be strong, not used as a verb, but much used in the derivatives. The asterisk refers to Rabbinic note, where we have אֶל-אֶל with méthe'gh (which some editions give in the text). חֲנָן adj. *gracious, merciful, benignant*. Root חָנַן to

| CH. IV. | VERSE 2. | |
|------------|------------------|--|
| 502 | וְרַחוּם | be inclined towards, to be gracious, to pity. Accent munách, conjunctive. |
| | v'ra-chû'm | ! cop. conj. and. רַחוּם adj. <i>merciful</i> , used only of God. Commonly joined with רַחוּן gracious. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class. |
| 503 | אֶרֶךְ | Const. of adj. אֶרֶךְ <i>long, slow</i> . Found only in const. Root אֶרַךְ to extend, prolong. Accent mahpákh, conjunctive. |
| | e'-rekh | |
| 504 | אָפִים | Dual of subst. m. אָף (for אֶנְף, from root אָנַף to emit breath, to be angry) <i>the nose, anger</i> , with suff. אָפִי, אָפוּ. אָפִים quick to anger. אֶרֶךְ אָפִים slow to anger. Accent pashtá, postpositive, disjunctive, third class, repeated on tone syllable. |
| | ap-pa'-yim | |
| 505 | וְרַב-חֶסֶד | ! cop. conj. and. רַב (with makképh, 3, <i>b</i>) adj. <i>much, multus</i> ; French, <i>beaucoup de</i> ; in pause רַב, fem. רַבָּה, pl. רַבִּים. Root רַבב to become much or many. חֶסֶד segholate noun masc. A class, <i>desire, zeal, love, mercy, benignity, benevolence</i> . In pause חֶסֶד, with suffix חֶסְדִּי, pl. חֶסְדִּים, const. חֶסְדִּי. Root חֶסַד to love, desire, to be eager. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class. |
| | v'rabh-che'-sedh | |
| 506 | וְנָחַם | ! cop. conj. and. נָחַם participle Niphal of verb נָחַם and עָנַם gutt., נָחַם, not used in Kal, to pant, to groan. Niphal נָחַם; followed by עַל, אֶל, and לְ of the object, <i>to repent concerning</i> , on account of any thing. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class. |
| | v'ni-chā'm | |
| 507 | עַל- הָרָעָה: | עַל- prep. <i>on account of, concerning</i> , with makképh. (3, <i>b</i> .) הָ the definite article הֵ with páthach exchanged for kaméts, because half gutt. ר does not admit dagh. forte. רָעָה fem. of adj. רָע <i>evil</i> . (480, 452, 470, 473.) Méthegh on second syllable before the tone, being a simple one. Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse. |
| | ghal-hā-rā-ghā'h | |
| VERSE 3. | | |
| 508 | וְעַתָּה | ! cop. conj. and, so, that. עַתָּה in pause עֵתָה, from עֵת time, with ה paragogic, <i>now</i> . וְעַתָּה and so, now therefore. Accent munách, conjunctive. |
| | v'ghat-tā'h | |
| 509 | יְהוָה | Proper name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.) Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class. |
| | y'hō-vā'h | |
| 510 | כַּח-נָא | כַּח (with makképh, 3, <i>b</i>) mas. sing. imp. Kal of verb לָקַח gutt. לָקַח (which drops ל much in the mode of a verb פָּ"נ) <i>to take, take away</i> . Fut. יִקַּח, imp. לִקַּח, more frequently קַח, with ה parag. קַחַה, inf. abs. לִקְחוּ, inf. construct קַחְתָּה, with prefix לִקְחַתָּה, with suffix קַחְתִּי נָא a particle used in submissive humble |
| | kach-nā' | |

| CH. IV. | VERSE 3. | |
|------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 511 | אֶת־נַפְשִׁי eth-naph-shí' | request, <i>quæso</i> . נָא יְרֻךְ put, I pray thee, thy hand. (232, b.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive. |
| 512 | מִמֶּנִּי mim-me'n-ní | אֵת (followed by makképh, 3, b, אֵת) sign of the accusative. נַפְשִׁי first p. sing. suff. state of segholate noun of the A class, <i>the breath, the soul, the life</i> . נַפְשִׁי my life. (236, a.) Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. |
| 513 | כִּי kí | First p. sing. m. suff. state of prep. מִן <i>from</i> , (properly the construct state of the noun מִן a part of any thing.) מִמֶּנִּי, <i>from me</i> , is formed by reduplication of the preposition, מִמֶּנִּי for כִּימֶנִי. Accent athnách, disjunctive, first class. |
| 514 | טוֹב tôbh | Relative causal particle <i>because, for</i> . Caph with dagh. lene after a vowel, because preceding accent is disjunctive. Accent t'bhír, disjunctive, third class. |
| 515 | מוֹתִי mô-thí' | Adj. <i>good, kind, upright, pleasant, agreeable, excelling</i> . Fem. טוֹבָה. Root טוֹב to be good. Accent merkhá, conjunctive. This accent is the regular servant of sillúk and tiphchá, but occasionally serves other disjunctives. (546.) Compounded with mahpákh superior it forms a poetic disjunctive of the first class, when required by the structure of the verse. |
| 516 | מֹתִי: mô-chay-yai' | First pers. sing. suffix state of subst. m. מוֹת <i>death</i> . Const. מוֹת, with suffix מוֹתִי my death. מוֹת פְּלִי weapons of death. יִשְׁנֵן מוֹת son, i. e. worthy of death. יִשְׁנֵן מוֹת to sleep the sleep of death. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. |
| | מֵחַיִּי: mê-chay-yai' | מֵ for prepos. מִן (before a guttural the usual מִ becomes מֵ) <i>from</i> . Also præ, in comparison of. Méthegh on second syllable before the tone, being a simple one. The comparative degree in adjectives is formed by using מֵן (præ, in comparison of) after the adj., and before the noun the comparison is made with. Stuart, § 454. Ges. 117. מֵחַיִּי מֵחֶמֶק מֵדָבָר sweeter than honey. אֶגְדֵּל מִמֶּךָ I will be greater than thou. כִּי טוֹב מוֹתִי מֵחַיִּי because good is my death in comparison of my life. חַיִּי in pause for חַיִּי first person sing. suff. state of חַיִּים plural in a singular sense of subst. m. <i>life</i> . Root חַי. (466.) Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse. |
| | וְנֹאמַר vay-yô'-mer | וְ conversive. (1.) יֹאמַר third p. s. m. fut. Kal of verb אָמַר, <i>to say</i> . (10, 113, 129.) Accent munách, conjunctive. |
| 518 | יְהוָה y'hô-vāh | Prop. name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.) Accent zaképh katón, disjunctive, second class. |

CH.
IV.
519

VERSE 4.

הַהֵיטֵב

ha-hē-tē'bh

הַהֵיטֵב interrogative adverb, הַ, הֵ, and הֵ indicating a simple interrogation made direct like the Latin *ne*. הַשְׂמִיתָ לְךָ אֶל-עַבְדִּי אִיּוֹב. Hast thou considered my servant Job? i. 8. Méthegeh on second syllable before the tone, the syllable being a simple one. הַיֵּטֵב inf. abs. Hiphil of verb יָטַב same as טוֹב to be good. (Kal used only in the future יֵיטֵב and יִטֵּב.) הַיֵּטֵב is used as an adverb, *well, fitly, rightly*. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.

520

חָרָה

chā'-rāh

Third pers. sing. m. pret. Kal of verb פָּ gutt. and לָהֵא, חָרָה *to burn, to be kindled*. (482.) חָרָה לּוֹ anger was kindled to him. חָרָה לְךָ הֵיטֵב is it well that anger is kindled to thee? Accent merkhá, conjunctive. The word naturally oxytone is made barytone by the accented syllable immediately following.

521

לָךְ

lākh

Second pers. sing. pron. suff. state of insep. prep. לְ *to*. לָךְ to thee; in pause לְךָ. Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse. The power of accents as pause stops depends much on the length and structure of the verse; comp. לוֹ וַיָּהֵר לוֹ ver. 1; the alliance of lesser to greater disjunctives being usually more strict near the end of a clause than farther back.

522

יֵצֵא

vay-yē-tse'

יֵצֵא conv. (1.) יֵצֵא third person sing. m. fut. Kal of verb יָצָא and יֵצֵא, יֵצֵא *to go out, to go forth*. Imp. יֵצֵא, with הֵ paragogic יֵצֵא, infin. abs. יֵצֵא, const. יֵצֵא, part. יֵצֵא, followed by מֵן of the place whence any one goes out, opposed to בּוֹא to enter in. Accent mahpákh, conjunctive.

523

יוֹנָה

yō-nā'h

Proper name, *Jonah*. Accent pashtá, postpositive and disjunctive, third class.

524

מִן-הָעִיר

min-hā-gī'r

מִן prep. also מִן; and before guttural מִן *from*, with makképh. (3, b.) הֵ def. art. הֵ with páthach exchanged for kaméts, the guttural ע not admitting dagh. forte. עִיר subst. m. *a city*, pl. עָרִים (from unused sing. עָר), once עִירֵי הָאֱלֹהִים. city of God. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.

525

וַיֹּשֶׁב

vay-yē'-shebh

וַיֹּשֶׁב vav conversive. (1.) וַיֹּשֶׁב third p. s. fut. m. Kal of verb יָשַׁב and וַיֹּשֶׁב *to sit, to sit down*, with vav conv. וַיֹּשֶׁב, inf. abs. וַיֹּשֶׁב, inf. const. וַיֹּשֶׁב, with suffix וַיֹּשֶׁב, imp. וַיֹּשֶׁב, with הֵ parag. וַיֹּשֶׁב. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.

526

מִן-קֶדֶם

mik-ke'-dhem

מִן insep. prep. for מִן (before gutturals מִן) *from*. קֶדֶם subst. m. that which is before, also adv. before, *the east, the east*

CH.
IV.

VERSE 5.

527

לְעִיר

lā-gbī'r

quarter. מִמְּקָרָם from the east. מִמְּקָרָם eastward, in respect of any place. Accent munách, conjunctive.

לְ insep. prep. לְ with páthach of the syncopated article הֵּ exchanged for kaméts, the gutt. ע not admitting dagh. forte. עִיר subst. masc. *a city*. (524.) Accent athnách, disjunctive, first class.

528

וַיַּעֲשֶׂה

vay-ya'-ghas

וַיַּעֲשֶׂה third pers. sing. m. fut. apoc. Kal of verb עָשָׂה "פ gutt. and עָשָׂה, fut. יַעֲשֶׂה *to labour, work, make, produce*. Accent t'lisha k'tannáh, postpositive, conjunctive accent. As this accent can stand with p'sik and has not the power of retaining daghesh, it is usually considered a conjunctive, commonly accompanying kadhma; but it is not the servant of any disjunctive, being rather itself served by munách.

529

לוֹ

lō

לוֹ Third per. s. m. pron. suff. state of insep. prep. לְ *to, for*. לוֹ for himself. Accent kadhma, conjunctive.

530

שָׁמָּה

shām

שָׁמָּה Adv. *there, of place, eo loco, êcei*, used of time, at that time, then. With הֵּ parag. שָׁמָּה (shamma) thither. After a relative שָׁמָּה where. שָׁמָּה whither. Accent géresh, disj., fourth class.

531

סֹכָה

suk-kā'h

Fem. of the noun סֹכָה *a booth*, a cot made of leaves and branches interwoven. הַ סֹּכֹת the feast of tabernacles (booths). Accent r'bhiāgh, disj., third class.

532

וַיֵּשֶׁב

vay-ye'-shebb

וַיֵּשֶׁב vav conversive. (1.) וַיֵּשֶׁב third p. s. m. fut. apoc. Kal of verb יָשַׁב "פּ, יָשַׁב *to sit, to sit down*, see 525. Accent mahpakh, conjunctive.

533

תַּחְתֵּיהָ

tach-te'-hā

תַּחְתֵּיהָ prep. *under, below, beneath* (ὑπό), with third pers. sing. fem. suff. (as used with plural nouns) תַּחְתֵּיהָ under it. Accent pashtá, postpos., disj., third class, repeated on tone syllable.

534

בְּצֶלַל

bats-tsū'l

בְּצֶלַל For בְּהַצֵּל in the shadow. בְּ insep. prep. *by, in*. Beth with dagh. lene, because preceding vowel is accompanied by a disj. accent. The páthach under beth, and dagh. forte in tsadé, represent respectively the points belonging to the syncopated article. צֶלַל subst. generally m. *a shadow, shade*. With suffix צֶלַל. Root צָלַל *to be shaded, dusky*. Accent zaképli katón, disj., second class.

535

עַד

ghadh

עַד Adverb of time, *until*. Used also as a subst. perpetuity, and as a prep. within, during. Accent y'thibh, prepos. and disj., third class.

| CH. IV. | VERSE 5. | |
|------------|-------------------|---|
| 536 | אַשֶׁר | Rel. conj. <i>that</i> . (83.) אַשֶׁר until <i>that</i> . Accent munách, conj. |
| | äsher | |
| 537 | וְרָאָה | Third p. s. m. fut. Kal of verb רָאָה, לֹ"ה <i>to see, look, behold</i> . (465.) Accent zaképh katón, disjunctive, second class. |
| | yir-e'h | |
| 538 | מַה־יְהִיָּה | מַה interrogative pronoun, <i>what</i> . Used of things, like מַי of persons, <i>quid</i> , τί. Normal form מַה with makképh becomes מַה followed by daghesh. (3, b.) It also takes the following forms מַה (without dagh. before gutturals), מֶה, מִי, and מִי. מַה עָשִׂיתָ (Gen. iv. 10) What hast thou done? מַה אֶדְבָּר (Isa. xxxviii. 15) What shall I say? מַה־יְהִיָּה what should be. יְהִיָּה third pers. sing. m. fut. Kal of subst. verb הָיָה <i>to be</i> . (2.) The verbs הָיָה and הָיָה when they take formative or other prefixes with a short vowel employ méthegh after such vowel, ex. gr. הָיָה, לָהֵיוֹת. Stuart, § 87, d. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. |
| | may-yi-h'ye'h | |
| 539 | בְּעִיר : | בְּ insep. prep. בְּ (with dagh. lene after a vowel, because preceding word has a disj. accent) <i>by, in, unto, to, upon, against</i> . Páthach belonging to the syncopated הִ changed into kaméts, because ע does not admit of dagh. forte. עִיר (pl. עָרִים) subst. masculine, <i>a city</i> . (524, 527.) Accents sillúk and soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse. |
| | bā-ghí'r | |
| | VERSE 6. | |
| 540 | וַיִּכְּזֹב | זֹב conversive, not followed by dagh. forte. (1.) וַיִּכְּזֹב third per. sing. m. fut. apoc. Kal of verb כָּזַב, לֹ"ה <i>to be divided, to allot, to prepare, to make ready, to arrange</i> . Kindred verbs כָּזַב and כָּזַב. (262, 53.) Accent munách, conjunctive. |
| | va-y'ma'n | |
| 541 | יְהוָה־אֱלֹהִים | Proper name, <i>Jehovah-God</i> . (4, 77.) Connected by makképh. (3, b.) Méthegh before composite sh'va. Accent t'lishá gh'dholáh, disj. and prepos., fourth class: it often commences verse or clause, is served by munách, attends t'bhir and pashtá, sometimes connected as here with gersháyim. |
| | y'hō-vāh-ēlō-hi'm | |
| 542 | קִיקִיּוֹן | Subst. m. <i>a gourd</i> , or (margin) palmerist. (Septuagint, <i>κολοκύντη</i> . Vulgate, <i>Hedera</i> .) Probably the <i>Ricinus communis</i> , <i>Pentadactylus</i> , or <i>Palma Christi</i> , the <i>Kiki</i> or <i>Croton</i> of Dioscorides: a tall biennial, beautiful and quick growing plant, with a soft and succulent stalk, a slight injury of which causes the plant to die. It still abounds near the Tigris. Méthegh on second syllable before the tone, being a simple one. Accent gersháyim, double géresh, a disjunc- |
| | kī-kā-yō'n | |

| CH. IV. | VERSE 6. | |
|------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 543 | וַיַּעַל vay-ya'-ghal | tive of fourth class: occurring mostly at the beginning of verse or clause (129, 166) an attendant ally of r'bhíagh and pashhá. (1.) וַיַּעַל third pers. sing. m. fut. apoc. Kal of verb פ"גutt. and לָהּ, fut. וַיַּעַל to go up: followed by וַיַּעַל, וַיַּעַל, and וַיַּעַל of object. The perpendicular line after the word is ordinarily p'sik, פְּסִיק cessation, a disjunctive of the fourth class. It is also called פְּסִיק separation, and is accompanied by a conjunctive on the tone syllable (566): when, as here, the conj. is munách, the disj. accent is called l'gharmé, not p'sik. |
| 544 | מֵעַל mé-ghal | מֵ insep. prep. for מִן; usually מֵ, before gutturals מֵ (526) from. עַל pl. const. עָלַי prep. upon, above. מֵעַל from above, with respect to, upon any thing, over any thing. Accent munách, conjunctive. |
| 545 | לְיוֹנָה l'yō-nā'h | לְ insep. prep. to, in respect of. יוֹנָה prop. name, <i>Jonah</i> . (6.) Accent r'bhíagh, disjunctive, third class. |
| 546 | לְהָיוֹת li-h'yō'th | Insep. prep. לְ with sh'va exchanged for chirík before simple sh'va. (495.) הָיוֹת infinitive construct of subst. verb הָיָה to be. (2.) לְהָיוֹת for being, to be. Méthegh after prefix to הָיָה. (522.) Stuart, § 87, d. Accent merkha, conjunctive. |
| 547 | צֶל tsel | Subst. generally m. a shadow, a shade. (534.) Accent pashtá, postpos. and disj., third class. |
| 548 | עַל-רֹאשׁוֹ ghal-rō-shō' | עַל prep. with makképh (3, b) upon, over. (492.) רֹאשׁוֹ third person s. m. suff. state of subst. m. רֹאשׁ (for רֹאשׁ) the head, pl. רֹאשִׁים (rāshim) for רֹאשִׁים, once with suffix רֹאשִׁיו. רֹאשׁ בֵּית אָבוֹת the head or chief of a family. הָרֹאשׁ the head priest, high priest. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class. |
| 549 | לְהַצִּיל l'hata-tsi'l | לְ insep. prep. to. הַצִּיל inf. const. Hiphil of verb פ"ן to draw out. Hiphil הַצִּיל to pull away, to snatch, to deliver any one from danger. לְהַצִּיל for delivering, to deliver. Followed by מִן. Accent merkhá, conjunctive. |
| 550 | לוֹ lō | Insep. prep. לְ with third person sing. m. suffix. Here לְ is simply the sign of the dative, which נָצַל in this case takes. Accent tiphehá, disjunctive, second class. |
| 551 | מִרְעָתוֹ mé-rā-gha-tho' | מִ prep. for מִן from; the usual מִ before gutturals and half gutt. resh becomes מִ. (512.) רְעָתוֹ third person sing. mas. suff. state of רָעָה, fem. of רָע evil. (452.) The asterisk |

| CH. IV. | VERSE 6. | |
|------------|--|--|
| 552 | וַיִּשְׂמַח vay-yis-ma'ch | refers to Rabbinic note, where we find מִרְעָתוֹ which places méthegh on third syllable before the tone, while in the text it is on the second. Accent athnách, disjunctive, first class. ·1 vav conversive. וַיִּשְׂמַח third per. sing. m. fut. Kal of verb לִשְׂמַח gutt. שְׂמַח and שִׂמְחָה to rejoice, to be merry, to be glad. וַיִּשְׂמַח לִפְנֵי יְהוָה to rejoice before Jehovah. Accent merkhá, conjunctive. |
| 553 | יוֹנָה yō-nā'h | Proper name, <i>Jonah</i> . (6.) Accent t'bhir, disjunctive, third class. |
| 554 | עַל- הַקִּיקִיּוֹן ghal-hak-kī-kā-yō'n | עַל (with makképh, 3, 6) prep. on, upon, over, on account of. ·ה def. article. (15.) קִיקִיּוֹן subst. m. <i>gourd, palmerist</i> . (542.) Méthegh on second syllable before the tone, being a simple one. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. |
| 555 | שִׂמְחָתָהּ sim-chā'h | Subst. f. joy, gladness. Root שִׂמַּח to rejoice. וַיִּשְׂמַח גְּדוֹלָהּ he rejoiced a great joy, with great joy. Accent merkhá, conjunctive. |
| 556 | גְּדוֹלָהּ: gh'dhō-lā'h | Fem. of adj. גְּדוֹל sometimes defec. גְּדֹל, const. גְּדוֹל and גְּדֹל great. Root גָּדַל. Dagh. lene rejected by gimél after a vowel at end of word with no disj. accent. Accents sillúk and soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse. |
| | VERSE 7. | |
| 557 | וַיַּמְנֵן va-y'mā'n | ·1 vav conversive. וַיַּמְנֵן third person s. m. fut. apoc. Piel of verb מָנַח לְמִנָּה to prepare. (540, 53.) Accent mahpákh, conjunctive: it is the regular servant of pashtá; in monosyllables with cholém or shurék the connection must distinguish it from y'thibh which attends zaképh katón. |
| 558 | הָאֱלֹהִים hā-ēlō-hī'm | ה the def. article ·ה with kaméts, áleph not admitting dagh. forte. אֱלֹהִים pluralis excellentiæ of אֱלֹהִים God. (459.) With the article הָאֱלֹהִים, the true God is always signified. Méthegh is employed before all the composite sh'vas preceded by a vowel. Accent pashtá, postpos. and disj., third class. |
| 559 | תוֹלַעַת tō-la'-ghath | Subst. fem. also תוֹלַעַת. Masc. תוֹלַעַת, pl. תוֹלַעִים a worm. Root תָּלַע or יָלַע. Tau with daghesh lene after an implied silent sh'va. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class. |
| 560 | בַּעֲלֹת ba-ghālō'th | ב insep. prep. ב with páthach. בּ, בַּ, and בֵּ before comp. sh'vas take the corresponding short vowel. עֲלֹת const. inf. Kal of verb עָלָה לָ"ה gutt. and עָלָה to go up, fut. יַעֲלֶה. (543.) בַּעֲלֹת in the going up. Beth with dagh. lene after implied silent sh'va. Méthegh before comp. sh'va preceded by a vowel. Accent merkhá, conjunctive. |

CH. IV. VERSE 7.

561

הַשָּׁחַר

hash-sha'-char

· def. article. (15.) שָׁחַר segholate noun masc. A class, *dawn, morning*. Root שָׁחַר to break, to break forth. בֶּן־שָׁחַר son of the morning, the morning star. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.

562

לַמָּחָרָה

lam-mo-chōrā'ah

· inseparable prep. לַ with pointing of def. article which is implied. מָחָרָה subst. fem. *the morrow*, const. מָחָרָה. יוֹם הַמָּחָרָה tomorrow. לַמָּחָרָה the morrow, the next day. The figure (,) is short o in a simple syllable, when the comp. sh'va chatéph kaméts (,) immediately follows. (Stuart, § 67, *et infra*. Ges. 9.) Accent athnách, disjunctive, first class. Méthegh before comp. sh'va preceded by a vowel.

563

וַתִּךְ

vat-ta'kh

· conversive. (1.) תִּךְ third person sing. fem. fut. apoc. Hiphil of verb פָּ"ן and לָ"ה נָכָה, *to smite, to strike*. Not used in Kal. Hiphil הִכָּה, imper. הִכֵּה and הִךְ, future יִכֶּה, וַיִּכֶּה, and וַיִּךְ, masc. וַתִּךְ (fem.) and it smote. Accent merkha, conj.

564

אֶת־

הַקִּיקִיּוֹן

eth-hak-kī-kā-yō'n

אֶת־ (with makképh, 3, *b*) sign of acc. אֶת־ · def. article. (15.) קִיקִיּוֹן subst. m. *gourd, palmerist*. (542, 554.) Méthegh on second syllable before tone, being a simple one. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.

565

וַיְבֹשֶׁת׃

vay-yi-bhā'sh

· vav conversive. (1.) יְבֹשֶׁת third per. sing. m. fut. Kal of intrans. verb פָּ"י יָבֵשׁ, *to be dried up, to become dry*. Páthach exchanged for kaméts, being in pause. Fut. יִבְשֹׁתוּ, pl. יִבְשֹׁתוּ, inf. const. יְבוֹשֶׁת and יִבְשֶׁת. The root of a verb, which is the third person pret. sing. mas., has three different forms distinguished by the final vowels, páthach, tseré, and cholém. Ex. gr. פָּקַד to visit, זָקַן to be old, and יָגַר to fear. The form ending with páthach is *generally* active and transitive. Both the other forms are *generally* intransitive. The exceptions are not numerous. Accents sillúk and soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.

VERSE 8.

566

וַיְהִי

va-y'hi'

· vav conv., but not followed by dagh. forte, the preformative letter of the verb having simple sh'va. (1.) יְהִי third p. sing. m. fut. apoc. Kal of subst. verb הָיָה *to be, to exist*. (2.) Accent l'gharmé, disjunctive, fourth class, written perpendicularly in the line between words; and accompanied by munách conjunctive on tone syllable; with other conjunctives this accent is called p'sik. (543.)

567

בְּזָרְחָה

kiz-rō'ach

· adverb of time, *at*, with sh'va exchanged for chirík, because two sh'vas are inadmissible at the beginning of a

| Ch. IV. | VERSE 8. | |
|------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | word. (Stuart, § 137.) Dagħ. lenē inserted in caph, because of the preceding disjunctive. וְרַח with páthach furtive construct inf. Kal of verb ל" gutt. וָרַח, fut. יִרַח <i>to rise, to scatter rays</i> . (פְּזֹרַח הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ at the rising of the sun.) Accent munách, conjunctive. |
| 568 | הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ hash-she'-mesh | ·ה def. article. (15.) שֶׁמֶשׁ segholate noun com. E class, <i>the sun</i> , a primitive word. תַּחַת הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ under the sun, on earth. Accent r'bhíāgh, disj., third class. |
| 569 | וַיֵּן va-y'ma'n | ! conversive, but not followed by dagħ. forte when preformative letter of the future has sh'va. (1.) יֵן third p. s. m. fut. apoc. Piel of verb לָּה, מָנָה <i>to prepare, appoint, constitute, make ready</i> . (540, 53.) Accent kadhma', conj. |
| 570 | אֱלֹהִים ēlō-hī'm | Proper name, <i>God</i> . Root אָלַה to worship a deity, to adore. (541.) Accent géresh, disjunctive, fourth class. This accent is served by kadhma', which it sometimes takes as méthegh: it usually attends r'bhíāgh, and in poetry only forms with it a compound accent. |
| 571 | רוּחַ rū'āch | Subst. fem., sometimes m. <i>spirit, breath, breeze, wind</i> , pl. רוּחוֹת and רִחוֹת. Root רָחַח to breathe, to blow. Accent mahpákħ, conj., the usual attendant upon the disj. pashtá; which serves to distinguish it in words like this from the similarly placed disj. y'thibh. |
| 572 | קִדְּמִים kā-dhī'm | Subst. m. the part opposite, in front, <i>east</i> , the eastern quarter of the sky. קִדְּמִיָּה forwards: a person, regarding the points of the compass, being supposed to face the east. Accent pashtá, postpos. and disj., third class. |
| 573 | חַרְשִׁית chāri-shi'th | Fem. of adj. חָרִישׁ <i>silent, quiet, hot</i> , spoken of the east wind. חָרַשׁ to cut into, to be deaf, to be still. (Stuart, § 119, b.) Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class. |
| 574 | וַתִּךְ vat-ta'kh | ! conversive. תִּךְ third pers. sing. f. fut. apoc. Hiphil of verb כָּסַח and לָּה, נָכָה <i>to smite, to strike</i> , not used in Kal. (563.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive. |
| 575 | הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ hash-she'-mesh | ·ה def. article. (15.) שֶׁמֶשׁ segħ. noun com. E class, <i>the sun</i> , a primitive word. Accent t'bhír, disjunctive, third class. |
| 576 | עַל-רֹאשׁ ghal-rō'sh | עַל (with makképh, 3, b) prep. <i>on, upon</i> . רֹאשׁ const. state of subst. m. <i>the head</i> . (548.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive. |
| 577 | יוֹנָה yō-nā'h | Prop. name, <i>Jonah</i> . (6.) Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. |
| 578 | וַיִּתְעַלֵּף vay-yith-ghal-lā'ph | ! vav conv. (1.) יִתְעַלֵּף third p. s. m. fut. Hithpacl of verb פ guttural, not used in Kal. Hithpacl הִתְעַלֵּף <i>to faint</i> , |

| CH. IV. | VERSE 8. | |
|------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 579 | וַיִּשְׁאַל vay-yish-a'l | to languish, with heat. Tseré or páthach exchanged for kaméts, being in pause. Accent athnách, disj., first class. וַיִּשְׁאַל third per. s. m. fut. Kal of שָׁאַל or שָׁאַל to ask, to demand. וַיִּשְׁאַל אֶת-נַפְשׁוֹ לָמוּת and he asked that himself or his soul might die. Accent mahpákh, conjunctive. |
| 580 | אֶת-נַפְשׁוֹ eth-naph-shō' | אֶת sign of the acc. אֶת. Makképh changes tseré into seghól. (467.) נָפְשׁוֹ third pers. sing. m. suffix state of segholate noun of the A class, נֶפֶשׁ breath, life, soul. (511.) Accent pashtá, postpos. and disj., third class. |
| 581 | לָמוּת lā-mū'th | ל insep. prep. לָ to. Sh'va exchanged for kaméts before monosyllable. מוּת inf. const. of verb מָוַת, מוּת to die, pret. מָוַת. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class. |
| 582 | וַיֹּאמֶר vay-yō'-mer | וַיֹּאמֶר conversive. (1.) וַיֹּאמֶר third per. s. m. fut. Kal of verb אָמַר, אָמַר to say. (10, 354.) Accent zaképh gadhól, disj., second class. |
| 583 | טוֹב tōbh | Adj. good. (514.) Root טוֹב to be good. Accent merkhá, conjunctive. |
| 584 | מוֹתִי mō-thi' | Subst. m. מוֹת, const. מוֹת, with suff. מוֹתִי my death. (515.) Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class. |
| 585 | מֵחַיִּי: mē-chay-yai' | מֵ prep. for מִן; usually מֵ, before a guttural מֵ from. Also prae, in comparison of. חַיִּי suffix state first person sing. of חָיָה, pl. in sing. sense of חַיִּי life. Root חָיָה same as חָיָה to live. חַיִּי my life. Páthach exchanged for kaméts, being in pause. Méthegh on second syllable before tone, syllable being simple. (516.) Accents sillúk and soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse. |
| VERSE 9. | | |
| 586 | וַיֹּאמֶר vay-yō'-mer | וַיֹּאמֶר third p. s. m. fut. Kal of verb אָמַר, אָמַר to say. (10, 113.) Accent mahpákh, conjunctive. |
| 587 | אֱלֹהִים ēlō-hi'm | Prop. name, God. Root אָלַה to worship. (77, 459.) Accent pashtá, postpos. and disj., third class. |
| 588 | אֶל-יוֹנָה el-yō-nā'h | אֶל const. of prep. אֶל (with makképh, 3, b) to. יוֹנָה prop. name, Jonah. (6.) Accent zaképh katón, disjunctive, second class. |
| 589 | הֲיֵטִב hā-hē-tē bh | הֲ interr. adv. הֲ, הֲ, and הֲ indicating a simple interrogation. (519.) Méthegh on second syllable before tone, the syllable being simple. הֵיטִב infin. abs. Hiphil of טָב same as טוֹב to be good, used as an adverb, well, rightly, fitly. (519.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive. The asterisk refers to Rabbinic note, where instead of merkhá conjunctive, t'bhír disjunctive third class is given. |

CH.
IV.

VERSE 9.

590

חָרָה-לֵךְ

chā-rāh-l'khā'

חָרָה third per. sing. m. pret. Kal, *to burn, to be kindled, to be angry*. (482, 520.) Méthegh on second syllable before tone. Makképh, connector. (3, *b*.) לֵךְ sec. per. sing. suffix state of insep. prep. לְ *to*. (521.) Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.

591

עַל-

חֲקִיקוֹן

ghal-hak-kī-kā-yō'n

עַל (with makképh, 3, *b*) prep. *on account of*. (492, 3.) Const. עַל (poetical). הַ def. article. (15.) חֲקִיקוֹן subst. m. *gourd, palmerist*. (542.) Méthegh on second syllable before tone, being a simple one. Accent athnach, disj., first class.

592

וַיֹּאמֶר

vay-yō'-mer

וַיֹּאמֶר (1.) וַיֹּאמֶר third p. s. m. fut. Kal of וָאָמַר *to say*. (10, 113.) Accent zaképh gadhól, disjunctive, second class: it has no servant or attending disj., as it commences a verse or clause, mostly after zaképh katón; it is sometimes self-secutive. (582.)

593

הֵיטֵב

hē-tē'bh

Inf. abs. Hiphil of יָטַב *to be good*, used adverbially, *well, rightly, fitly*. (519, 589.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive.

594

חָרָה-לִי

chā-rāh-lī'

חָרָה third p. s. m. pret. Kal, *to burn, to be angry* (482, 520), with makképh. (3, *b*.) Méthegh on second syllable before tone, being simple. לִי insep. prep. לְ *to*: with first p. sing. suffix. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.

595

עַד-מָוֶת:

ghadh-mā'-veth

עַד prep. *to, even to*: with makképh. (314.) מָוֶת subst. m. *death*. (515.) Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.

VERSE 10.

596

וַיֹּאמֶר

vay-yō'-mer

וַיֹּאמֶר (1.) וַיֹּאמֶר third per. sing. m. fut. Kal of verb וָאָמַר *to say*. (10, 113.) Accent munách, conjunctive.

597

יְהוָה

y'hō-vā'h

Prop. name, *Jehovah*. (4.) Accent r'bhíagh, disj., third class.

598

אַתָּה

at-tā'h

Sec. per. sing. masc. pron. *thou*, pl. אַתֶּם. (161.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive.

599

חֲסַתְּ

cha's-tā

Second p. s. m. pret. Kal of verb חָסַם, fut. יְחַסֵּם and יְחַסֵּם, first per. חָסַם *to pity, to have compassion, to be grieved on account of any thing*. חֲסַתְּ עַל-חֲקִיקוֹן Thou wert grieved on account of the palmerist. Accent pashtá, post-positive, disjunctive, third class, repeated on tone syllable.

600

עַל-

חֲקִיקוֹן

ghal-hak-kī-kā-yō'n

עַל prep. *to, upon, on account of* (with makképh, 3, *b*). הַ def. article. (15.) חֲקִיקוֹן subst. m. *gourd, palmerist*. (542.) Accents zaképh katón, disj. of second class, with munách in place of méthegh on second syllable before tone.

| CH. IV. | VERSE 10. | |
|------------|----------------|--|
| 601 | אֲשֶׁר | Rel. pronoun, <i>who, which, that, what</i> . (454.) Accent t'bhîr, disj., third class. |
| 602 | לֹא-עָמַלְתָּ | לֹא adv. of negation, <i>not</i> (and לֹא 35 times, according to the final Masora). עָמַלְתָּ second per. sing. m. pret. Kal of verb עָמַל gutt. עָמַל <i>to labour, to labour with weariness, to toil</i> . Fut. יַעֲמֹל. בְּכָל-עָמָלוֹ שִׁיעָמַל of all the labour with which he toils. Followed by אֶ to labour upon any thing. Méthegh on second syllable before tone, being a simple one. Accent merkhá, conjunctive. |
| 603 | בּוֹ | Insep. prep. בּוֹ <i>by, in, for</i> , with third p. sing. m. suffix. בּוֹ אֲשֶׁר which for it, for which. Dagh. lene in בּוֹ after a vowel at end of preceding word having a conjunctive accent contrary to usage. (Stuart, § 82, remark.) Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. |
| 604 | וְלֹא | וְ cop. conj. <i>and</i> . לֹא adverb of negation, <i>not</i> . (602.) Accent munách, conjunctive. This is the most frequently used of the conjunctives, being the regular servant of several disjunctives; it is extensively self-secutive, and often becomes disj. by l'gharmé. |
| 605 | נִדְלַתּוֹ | Second p. s. m. pret. Piel with third per. sing. m. suffix of verb נָדַל to grow, to become great. Piel, <i>to cause to grow, to train, foster, nourish</i> . לֹא נִדְלַתּוֹ which (it) thou hast not caused to grow. Dagh. lene rejected by gimél after a vowel at end of a word, having no disjunctive accent. Accent athnách, disj., first class. |
| 606 | שֶׁבֶן-לַיְלָה | שֶׁ and שֶׁ contraction of rel. pron. אֲשֶׁר <i>who, which, that</i> . (53.) (This abbreviation is often found in the later Hebrew and in the Rabbinic.) בֶּן const. state of בֶּן, for בֶּנֶה (root בָּנָה), pl. בָּנִים, const. sing. בֶּן, rarely בֶּן (makképhi, 3, <i>b</i>) <i>son, grandson, boy, youth</i> . בֶּן-שָׁנָה son of a year, a year old. שֶׁבֶן-לַיְלָה הָיָה וּבֹרַח לַיְלָה אָבָר which was the son of a night, and (which) in a night perished. לַיְלָה subst. mas. לַיְלָה (once לַיְלָה), const. לַיְלָה, pl. לַיְלֹת. לַיְלָה generally with הַ paragogic לַיְלָה, and in pause לַיְלָה properly signified by night; but gradually it was used for the night time, and <i>night</i> itself. (274.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive. |
| 607 | הָיָה | Third per. sing. m. pret. Kal of subst. verb, <i>to be</i> . (2.) Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. |

| CH. IV. | VERSE 10. | |
|------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 608 | וּבֶן-לַיְלָה û-bhin-la'y-lāh | vav conjunctive, <i>and</i> , with shurék. (440.) בֶּן (with makképh, 3, <i>b</i>) const. state (commonly בֶּן) of לַיְלָה, for לַיְלָה. (606.) Dagh. lene omitted from בֶּן after a vowel. לַיְלָה subst. m. לַיְלָה night, with ה parag. (274, 606.) Accent merkha, conjunctive. |
| 609 | אָבָר: ā-bhā'dh | Third pers. sing. m. pret. Kal of verb אָבָר, <i>to be lost, to lose oneself, to wander, to be destroyed</i> . Fut. יֵאָבָר; and at end of a clause יֵאָבָר. Páthach exchanged for kaméts, being in pause. Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse. |
| | VERSE 11. | |
| 610 | וְאֲנִי va-ānī' | vav conj. with páthach. Before comp. sh'va it takes the corresponding short vowel. (205.) Méthegh is placed before all composite sh'vas, preceded by a vowel. אֲנִי first personal pronoun sing. <i>I</i> . With distinctive accent אֲנִי. (212.) Accent pashtá, postpos. and disj., third class. |
| 611 | לֹא lō | Adverb of negation, <i>not</i> . (604.) Accent munách, conjunctive. |
| 612 | אָחוּס ā-chū's | First p. sing. fut. Kal of verb חָוַס, <i>to pity, to have compassion, to be grieved</i> on account of any thing. (599.) Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class. וְאֲנִי לֹא אָחוּס עַל-נִינְוָה and I, shall I not have compassion on Nineveh? |
| 613 | עַל-נִינְוָה ghal-nī-n'vê'h | עַל prep. (with makképh, 3, <i>b</i>) <i>to, upon, on account of</i> . נִינְוָה proper name, <i>Nineveh</i> . (14.) Méthegh after long vowel next before tone syllable, and followed by sh'va vocal. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. |
| 614 | הָעִיר hā-ghī'r | הָ the def. art. הָ with kaméts, because ע (guttural) does not admit of dagh. forte. (15.) עִיר subst. f. <i>a city</i> . (16, 524.) Accent munách, conj. |
| 615 | הַגְּדוֹלָה hag-g'dhō-lā'h | הַ def. article. (15.) גְּדוֹלָה adj. fem. of גָּדוֹל and גָּדוֹל <i>great</i> . (17.) In general when a subst. has the article, the adjective agreeing with it has the article also. Accent athnách, disj., first class. |
| 616 | אֲשֶׁר āsher | Rel. pron. <i>who, which, that</i> . (454.) Accent munách, conjunctive. |
| 617 | יֵשׁ-בָּהּ yesh-bā'h | יֵשׁ properly a substantive יֵשׁ (followed by mak. יֵשׁ) <i>esse</i> , being, existence. The most frequent use of this word is for the substantive verb, without distinction of number or tense. <i>There is, was, will be, may be, there are, were, will be, etc.</i> Root יָשָׁה (not used). יֵשׁ לִי there is to me, I have, Gen. xliii. |

618

הַרְבֵּה

har-bé'h

619

מִשְׁתֵּים-
עֲשָׂרָהmi-sh'tēm-ghe-
ré'h

620

רְבוֹ

rib-bó'

621

אָדָם

ā-dhā'm

622

אֲשֶׁר

āsher

623

לֹא-יָדַעַ

lō-yā-da'gh

624

בֵּין-יְמִינוֹ

ben-y'mi-no'

7. כָּל-אֲשֶׁר יֵשׁ לוֹ all that was to him, whatsoever he had, Gen. xxxix. 5. אֲשֶׁר יֵשׁ-בָּהּ in which there is, which has. Opposed to אֵין, אֵין, there is not, there are not; there was not, there were not, etc. בָּהּ insep. prep. בָּ with third pers. sing. f. suff. Mappík in בָּ shows that the letter is movable (sounded). Dagh. lene in בָּ after an implied silent sh'va. Accent pazér, disj., fourth class. This accent is served by munách, which it equals in self-secutiveness: it commences the verse or clause, often preceding t'lishá k'tannáh as if in alliance.

Inf. abs. Hiphil of verb לָבַהּ, fut. יִרְבֶּה, apoc. יָרַב and יִרַב, imp. רִבֵּה, plural רָבוּ, part. רֹבֵה to be many. Hiphil הִרְבֵּה. Inf. abs. is used often as here adverbially, *much*, *more*. Accent t'lishá k'tannáh, postpositive and conjunctive.

מִ for מִן; usually מִ, when followed by a guttural; rarely מִ as here. Insep. prep. *from*. The comp. degree in adjectives is formed by using מִן (*præ*, in comparison of) after the adjective and before the noun with which the comparison is made. (585.) שְׁתֵּים-עֲשָׂרָה cardinal numeral adjective, *twelve*. The asterisk points to Rabbinic note, where we read רבא, indicating that shin needs *raphe*, to show that dagh. forte is omitted from the שְׁ, contrary to the usual rule. Two or more métheghs may appear on the same word. (Stuart, § 87, note 2.) The first méthegh is placed after a short vowel made long by position. The second on second syllable before tone. Accent kadhma, conjunctive.

(For רְבוֹת, the letter ת being cast away) subst. fem. *a myriad, ten thousand*. Dual רְבוּתִים two myriads, pl. רְבָאוֹת. Accent géresh, disjunctive, fourth class.

Subst. m. *man*. It has neither construct state nor plural form. It is used collectively to denote men, the human race. Accent r'bhi'gh, disj., third class.

Rel. pron. *who, which, that*. (454.) Accent mahpakh, conjunctive.

לֹא-יָדַעַ adverb of negation, *not* (with makképh, 3, b). יָדַע third pers. sing. m. of verb יָדַע and יָדַע gutt. *to know*. (182, c.) Fut. יִדַע and יִדַע, inf. absol. יָדַע, const. יָדַע. Méthegh on second syllable before tone, being a simple one. Accent pashtá, postpositive and disj., third class.

בֵּין (with makképh, 3, b) const. state of prep. בֵּין interval, space, *between*. בֵּין אֶחָים between brothers. בֵּין עֲנִיִּים between

| CH. IV. | VERSE 11. | |
|------------|----------------------------|---|
| 625 | לְשִׁמְאֹלוֹ lis-mō-lō' | the eyes. יְמִינוֹ subst. m. יְמִין <i>the right side, the right hand</i> , with third pers. sing. m. suffix agreeing with אֵרָם. Accent munách, conjunctive. לְ insep. prep. לְ, with short chirík before simple sh'va. שִׁמְאֹלוֹ third person sing. mas. suff. state of quadriliteral word שִׁמְאֹל and שִׁמְאֹל <i>the left side, the left hand</i> . In Hebrew and cognate languages nearly all the root words are verbs which consist of three letters, and two syllables, thus:— מָלַךְ malákh, he reigned, אֶרֶץ the earth. A few biliteral words are found, and more rarely quadriliteral, and quinqueliteral. (Stuart, §§ 153–161. Ges. 30.) Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class. |
| 626 | וּבְהֶמָּה ū-bh'hē-mā'h | וּ vav cop. with shurék. It takes shurék before ב, מ, פ; also before sh'va standing under a letter not a guttural. (434.) בְּהֶמָּה const. בְּהֶמֶת, with suffix בְּהֶמֶתוֹ, pl. בְּהֶמֶתוֹ, const. בְּהֶמֶת a <i>beast</i> , a large quadruped, domestic animals, cattle opposed to birds and reptiles. Dagh. lene omitted from הָ, because preceded by a vowel. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. |
| 627 | רַבָּה: rab-bā'h | Fem. of adj. רַב, in pause רַב, pl. רַבִּים (root רַבַּב) <i>multus, much, many</i> . Dagh. forte indicates that its root is a word עַד. The asterisk refers us to the margin, where we read עַד כֵּן, which means, <i>usque ad huc</i> , thus far, even to this; and indicates the end of the Haphtorah, or prophetic section. Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse. |

THE END.

SAMUEL BAGSTER AND SONS,

15, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

The Modern Polyglot Bible.

In Two Volumes, Folio.

THE advantages offered by this Modern Polyglot Bible are neither few nor trifling. Unlike the older Polyglots, it addresses itself primarily to the Interpretation of Scripture. It gives under one simultaneous view the Hebrew Text, the two ancient indispensable versions the Septuagint and the Vulgate, and a series of the best European translations.

How few can obtain, and how very few can use the Complutensian, the Antwerp, the Paris, or the London Polyglots. But this modern Polyglot is at once accessible, convenient, moderate in price, and of easy practical use. And how very many are able to avail themselves of its contents. The Hebrew can be consulted by not a few; the Greek is familiar to most Biblical students; and the Latin and European versions are more or less the acquisitions of every household.

The Author of "Friends in Council" says, "Read the Bible in another tongue: and you will perhaps find beauties in it you have not thoroughly appreciated for years before." And Bishop Coverdale says in his prologue, "Sure I am, that there cometh more knowledge and understanding of the Scripture by their sundry translations, than by all the glosses of our sophistical doctors."

The NEW TESTAMENT is presented on a precisely similar plan, with a Supplement containing the Peschito Syriac Version.

Tables of the various readings of the Hebrew, the Septuagint, the New Testament Greek, and the Syriac accompany.

This work is handsomely printed in two volumes, Crown folio, and is issued bound in best morocco Roxburgh, price £8 8s.; Turkey morocco, £12 12s.; Turkey morocco antique, £16 16s.

The Hebrew Bible of the Polyglot Series.

CONTENTS:—The Hebrew Text after Van der Hooght, with the Keri and Chetib, 585 pp. The Various Readings of the Samaritan Pentateuch, 50 pp. Foolscap octavo, Cloth, 10s. Half-morocco to order.

A Hebrew and English Bible. In Parallel Columns.

Quarto, Cloth, £1 4s. Half-morocco to order.

The Analytical Hebrew Lexicon.

CONTENTS:—The Words of the entire Hebrew Scriptures are arranged just as they are found in the Sacred Text, Alphabetically, and are Grammatically explained. The student of the original has only to turn from his Bible to this Lexicon for the solution of every etymological difficulty that may obstruct his progress, and he will find, without trouble or loss of time, a complete analysis of every word, with an account of its peculiarities, and a reference to the conjugation or declension to which it may belong, or if it be irregular, to its exceptional class. Every word is also referred to its root (where its various *significations* will be found), and with the root is given a conspectus of all the words which owe their derivation to its source. This feature of the work is of considerable value, because it affords the opportunity of studying the language from another point of view; for, by turning from root to root (the roots are distinguished in the alphabetical order by larger types), the student may see at a glance in what way the various nouns, adjectives, and other parts of speech are developed from the radical forms. Another feature of interest is the Grammatical Introduction, which is chiefly devoted to the study of the irregularities of the language. Here will be found, it is believed, every single exceptional word, with a concise explanation of its peculiarities. The words which, in particular forms, occur but once in the Scriptures, possess a peculiar interest, and they are very numerous. They have all been distinguished by a small letter, which refers to the passage of occurrence at the foot of the page. Among other minor advantages afforded by this Lexicon, may be mentioned, the indication, in all cases, of the *Kamets-Chatuph*, which requires some familiarity with the language to distinguish.

THE ANALYTICAL LEXICON is thus:—I. A Lexicon in the ordinary sense of supplying the various meanings of the various roots;—II. A Dictionary of every derivative and modification of every root, in alphabetical order, with analysis;—III. A storehouse of the anomalies of the language, carefully arranged and referred to from all parts of the work;—IV. A Concordance of the least easily understood words. By Professor B. Davidson. Quarto, Cloth, £1 5s. Half-morocco to order.

"It is the *ultima ratio* of Hebrew Lexicography, and will leave the Theologian, who still remains ignorant of the Sacred tongue, absolutely without excuse."—*Churchman's Monthly Review*.

Gesenius's Hebrew Grammar.

Enlarged and improved by Professor E. Rödiger. With a Hebrew Reading Book, 275 pp. Quarto, 7s. 6d. With Lloyd's Analysis of Gen. I.—XI., 10s. 6d.

Gesenius's Hebrew Lexicon.

CONTENTS:—Preface, 4 pp. Address to the Student, 4 pp. Table of Alphabets, 2 pp. The Lexicon, 884 pp. English-Hebrew Index, 35 pp. By S. P. Tregelles, LL.D. Quarto, Cloth, £1 1s. Half-morocco to order.

The Hebrew Student's Manual.

CONTENTS:—Preface, 6 pp. Recommendations to the Learner, 2 pp. I. A Hebrew Grammar, 125 pp. II. A series of Hebrew Reading Lessons, analysed, 70 pp. III. The Book of Psalms, with interlineary translation; the construction of every Hebrew word being clearly indicated, and the root of each distinguished by the use of hollow and other types, 240 pp. IV. A Hebrew and English Lexicon, containing all the Hebrew and Chaldee words in the Old Testament Scriptures, 287 pp. Foolscap octavo, Cloth, 10s. Half-morocco to order.

A Revision of the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament.

CONTENTS:—Introduction, 12 pp. Synopsis of Readings revised from critical sources; being an attempt to present a purer and more correct Text than the 'Received' one of Van der Hooght, by the aid of the best existing materials; with the principal Various Readings found in MSS., ancient Versions, Jewish Books and Writers, Parallels, Quotations, etc., 222 pp. By Samuel Davidson, D.D. Octavo, 10s. 6d.

Hebrew Reading Lessons.

CONTENTS:—Introductory Notice, 6 pp. The first four chapters of the Book of Genesis, and the eighth chapter of the Proverbs, with a Grammatical Praxis, and an Interlineary Translation, 70 pp. By S. P. Tregelles, LL.D. Foolscap octavo, Cloth, 3s. 6d. Half-morocco to order.

The Heads of Hebrew Grammar.

CONTENTS:—Preface, 8 pp. The Heads of Hebrew Grammar, containing all the Principles needed by a Learner, 126 pp.; with a series of Hebrew Paradigms. By S. P. Tregelles, LL.D. Foolscap octavo, Cloth, 3s.

Bythner's Hebrew Grammar.

CONTENTS:—Preface, 4 pp. *Institutio Linguae Sanctae*; in qua ut omnia quae ad τὸ τεχνικόν, plurima etiam quae ad τὸ ἱστορικόν, Linguae pertinent, absoluta brevitate facilique ordine tractarentur, operam adhibuit Victorinus Bythner. Cui addita est *Introductio ab Linguam Chaldaeam Veteris Testamenti*, Auctore eodem, 48 pp. By the Rev. J. A. Hessey, D.C.L. Octavo, Cloth, 5s. 6d.

A Practical Hebrew Grammar.

CONTENTS:—Preface and Introduction, 10 pp. The Grammar with progressive constructive Exercises to every Rule; and a Reading Book, 204 pp. By Dr. J. Robert Wolfe. Post octavo, Cloth, 6s. Half-morocco to order.

A Pocket Hebrew-English Lexicon.

CONTENTS:—Preface, 5 pp. The Lexicon containing all the Hebrew and Chaldee words in the Old Testament Scriptures, with their meanings in English, and combining the alphabetical with the radical arrangement of the words, 287 pp. Foolscap octavo, Cloth, 4s. 6d. Half-morocco to order.

The Prophecy of Joel.

The Hebrew Text of Joel printed metrically, with a New English Translation, and Critical Notes. By the Rev. Joseph Hughes, B.A. Foolscap octavo, 2s. 6d.

A Hebrew Version of the New Testament.

By William Greenfield. Octavo, Cloth, 6s.; Foolscap octavo, Cloth, 3s. 6d. 32mo., Cloth, 3s. 6d. Half-morocco to order.

An Interlineary Hebrew-English Psalter.

CONTENTS:—The Book of Psalms in Hebrew; printed so as to distinguish the servile letters from the radical; with a closely literal English Translation under each word. 240 pp. Foolscap octavo, Cloth, 5s. Half-morocco to order.

An Analysis of the first eleven Chapters of Genesis,

With copious References to Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar. By the Rev. John Lloyd, M.A. Quarto, 3s. 6d.

The Study of the Hebrew Vowel Points.

Part I.II. A Series of Exercises in very large Hebrew type, printed upon writing-paper, with space between the lines for the addition in manuscript of the Vowel Points and Accents. Quarto. Price 1s. for three copies.

The Greek Student's Manual.

CONTENTS:—I. A Practical Guide to the Greek Testament, designed for those who have no knowledge of the Greek language, 92 pp. II. The New Testament, Greek and English, 376 pp. III. A Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament, 208 pp. Foolscap octavo, Cloth, 10s. Half-morocco to order.

A Practical Guide to the Greek New Testament.

Designed for those who have no knowledge of the Greek language, but who desire to read the New Testament in the original. 29 pp. Foolscap octavo, Cloth, 2s.

A Grammar of the New Testament Dialect.

CONTENTS:—Introduction, 8 pp. A Treatise on the Grammar of the New Testament; embracing observations on the literal interpretation of numerous passages, 238 pp. Index of passages particularly noticed, 6 pp. By the Rev. T. S. Green, M.A. Crown octavo, Cloth, 7s. Half-morocco to order.

Critical Notes on the New Testament.

CONTENTS:—These Notes are mainly grammatical, but their plan embraces observations on the meaning of particular terms, especially synonyms. The arrangement of sentences is treated as a matter of material importance to exact interpretation. 200 pp. By the Rev. T. S. Green, M.A. Crown octavo, Cloth, 7s. Half-morocco to order.

A Pocket Greek-English Lexicon to the New Testament.

By the Rev. T. S. Green, M.A. Foolscap octavo, Cloth, 3s. 6d.

A Greek Concordance to the New Testament.

CONTENTS:—Address to the Reader, 3 pp. Preface. A Concordance of the words of the Greek New Testament, with their context, 280 pp. By Erasmus Schmidt. Foolscap octavo, Cloth, 3s. 6d. Half-morocco to order.

Greenfield's Greek Lexicon to the New Testament.

CONTENTS:—Engraved Tables of Greek Numerals, and of the Ligatures or Abbreviations in Ancient Greek MSS. and Editions. The Lexicon, in which the various senses of the words are distinctly explained in English, and authorised by references to passages of Scripture, 98 pp. Foolscap octavo, Cloth, 2s. 6d.

The Septuagint.

CONTENTS:—An Historical Account of the Septuagint Version, and of the principal Texts in which it is current, 16 pp. The Septuagint Version of the Old Testament, according to the Vatican edition; together with the real Septuagint Version of Daniel and the Apocrypha, including the fourth Book of Maccabees, 942 pp. Octavo, Cloth, 18s. Half-morocco to order.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

Los Angeles

This book is DUE on the last date stamped below.

REC'D LD/URL

JUN 02 1989

JUN 21 1989

ILL/CUS

DRION
LD/URL

REC'D LD/URL

MAR 23 1990

DRION
LD/URL JUL 11 '90

JUL 11 1990

JUN 15 1989

WK MAR 26 1993

REC'D C.L. APR 25 1999



3 1158 00158 4241

UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY



AA 000 630 238 4



